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Perfect in every part bicycle.
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WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
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The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
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VOL. XII NO. 238 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 8, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

SINGLE COPY, TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION

Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

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The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

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THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via. Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE AND CO. Agents.

Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

THE MOGUL LINE.

STEAMER FOR MAURITIUS.

THE SS. "HOMAYUN" 4513 tons is intended to sail from Bombay for Mauritius via. Karachi about the 12th October 1924.

Has excellent accommodation for deck and cabin passengers.

For freight and other particulars apply to the undersigned.

TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD., Managing Agents

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COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
11th Oct.	CHINA ..		7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
25th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
1st Nov.	DONGOLA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
8th ,,	NARKUNDA ..		16.227
15th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
22nd ,,	NALDERA ..	..	15.993
29th ,,	DEVANHA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
20th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
27th ,,	DEVANHA ..	MANTUA* ..	16,902
1925			
3rd Jan	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
10th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
24th ,,	DEVANHA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
7th Feb.	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x..	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
11th ,,	NALDERA ..	..	15,993
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2nd May	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIA x	16,385
9th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
16th ,,	DELTA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7 622
30th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 63 & £ 62	£ 60 & 56
Second ,,	,, 52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
31st Oct.	MORVADA ..	8,193
15th Nov.	MANDALA ..	8,246
28th ,,	MANELA ..	8,303
12th Dec.	MARGHA ..	8,258
1925.		
8th Jan.	NARINGA* ..	6,607
23rd ,,	A steamer.* ..	—..
20th Feb	MORVADA ..	8,193
5th March	MANDALA ..	8,246
19th ,,	DOMALA ..	8.441
2nd April	MOOASA ..	8.986
16th ,,	MATIANA ..	8,965
30th ,,	MASULA*	7,261

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
14th Oct.	SARDINIA	6,684	MALOJA.
11th Nov.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MONGOLIA.
9th Dec.	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOLDAVIA.
1925			
6th Jan	SARDINIA	6,684	MOOLTAN.
3rd Feb.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MALOJA.
17th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	KHYBER.
17th Mar	SARDINIA	6,684	CATHAY.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamers	Destination.
8th Oct.	BAMORA ..	Busreh via Karachi. & P. Gulf Ports 9-30 a. m.
10th ,,	VARELA ..	Busreh via. Karachi
11th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
13th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
15th ,,	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIA.

Date about	Steamer.	Destination.
25th Oct.	HYMETTUS	Melbourne & Sydney v'a Colombo

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. O. BOX 112.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
*Sado Maru.	K. Horikawa.	5898	5th Oct.	15th Oct.
Tokushima Maru.	K. Inami yama	5976	17th Oct.	31st ,,
*Tamba Maru.	N. Wada.	594	28th ,,	11th Nov.

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No.—2079 Telegrams:—"YUSEN".

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	.....	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	.....	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	.....	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 30/6/24	...	30.17,785
Reserve Fund	.....	23,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa City	Hyderabad	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Amballa Cant.	(Sind)	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar Cantt.
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Multan City	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	.....	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	.....	Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	.....	Yen 77,500.000

HEAD OFFICE YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Samarang
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Canton	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Darien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO, Manager,

Hornby Road, Bombay.

Post Box No. 207.

When you spend so much for YOUR CLOTHES why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors!

ARAUJO FERNANDES CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	.....	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	.....	Rs. 29,99,955
Reserve Fund	.....	Rs. 20,75.000

HEAD OFFICE: MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES.

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhol, Petlad, Patas and Amreli.

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., (Chairman).
Gunajirao R. Nimbalkar, Esq., B.A.
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B., (Bhavnagar).
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent, The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd. Baroda).
Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Subha, Baroda State).
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., Sar Suba, Baroda State).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00 000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and a description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent. by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application

C. E. RANDLE. General Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

STABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	...	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	...	Rs. 74,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY. Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	.....	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	.....	£1,000 000
Reserve Fund	.....	£ 300,000
Reserve liability of Shareholders	.....	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Legh Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Meyer Sassoon, Esq.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER. Manager.

CHARGE YOUR BATTERY AT HOME

By a new handy machine called

"The HOMECHARGER"

Apply to:—

SOLE AGENTS,

WHITE KERR & COMPANY, LIMITED,

53, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY, No. 1.

According to the Government Blue Book. THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL

The Hindu Mutual Life Assurance Ltd.

Established 1891.

Insurance Funds over .. Rs. 3,00,000
Claims Paid Exceed .. Rs. 4,25,000

Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustees of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to :—

C. M. SHAH & Co., *Chief Agents:*— For Bombay Presidency, Kapadia Building, Ardeshir Dadi Street, Girgaum, Back Road, Bombay.

S. H. THACKER, *Chief Agents;*— For Gujrat, Kathiawar, Raipur, Naiwada, No. 1149/2 Ahmedabad.

P. C. RAY, M. A. B. L., Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar, Street, CALCUTTA.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed capital	...	Rs. 1,19,70,000
Paid-up capital	...	Rs. 59,85,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—

Interest allowed at:

3 per cent. per annum from January to June.

2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4½ per cent *Withdrawals twice a week.*

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Managing Agents:—

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

AMRUTANJAN

Is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pain, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chiblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAIN.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.

DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(Head Office: 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)

A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.

Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO., Secretaries and Managers.
Telephone No. 1226.

Do you care to use the most wonderful force known to Science?

You can win the love and friendship of others; you can develop a charming personality; gain absolute self-control; improve your mentality; wield a powerful influence over the minds and lives of others; cure the most obstinate diseases and habits without drugs. You can positively prove these things for yourself by addressing

THE LATENT LIGHT CULTURE.

TINNEVELLY. (S. INDIA.)

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.

Head Office.—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branch I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memom Street, Bombay.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" ' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A TEMPORARY full-time COMPOUNDER. Apply to Dr. BARJOR P. KARANI, New Gamdevi.
A R124

SENIOR COMPOUNDERS WANTED immediately.—KEMP & CO., LTD., Charni Road
A R121

WANTED—A MAHOMEDAN B.Sc. for the Hakimia Coronation High School, Burhanpur. Salary according to experience minimum 80. Apply to the HEADMASTER.
A 20829

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An Experienced Second Class MECHANICAL ENGINEER for an Up-Country Ginning and Pressing Factory. Apply Box No. 516, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 20844

WANTED—A MARAHATTI GRADUATE strong in English and Sanskrit as a TUTOR to a Rajkumar with free lodging and boarding on Rs. 80 p.m. Apply with copies of testimonials, experience, age to DIWAN, Maihar State, Maihar C.I.
A 20859

WANTED.—A qualified NURSE and MID. WIFE for Dharampur State. Apply with testimonials stating terms and qualifications to S. A. DESAI, Chief Medical Officer, DHARAMPUR STATE, DHARAMPUR, via Bulsar.
A 20684

EARN MORE MONEY—You can learn Soap-Making in a few days by our course of training BY CORRESPONDENCE Begin to earn some real money. Our students are doing this very thing right now. You can do the same. Make Soap -/1/6 per lb. Secrets closely guarded for years disclosed. Credentials from press and eminent persons. No experience or capital needed. Enclose 3 annas stamp. HAWAID COLLEGE P. M. Rawalpindi, India.
A W

WANTED.—CHARGE ENGINEERS for the S. I. Ry. Workshops' Power House at Golden Rock, Trichinopoly. Only men having first class experience with steam driven reciprocating sets, water tube boilers condensers etc. and C. C. 3 wire and 3 phase H. T. supplies need apply. Pay Rs. 150-10-210 according to qualifications. Applicants should state age, present salary whether married or single, and should submit their applications together with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned endorsed "Charge Engineer" to the undersigned not later than October 31st. S. L. POWROTHAM Electrical Superintendent, South Indian Railway, Golden Rock, Trichinopoly.
A 20880

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET in Oriental Buildings, Second Floor, West side, a Room of 778 sq. ft. area with windows to South and West. Airy and central. Apply to the MANAGER, ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
C 20865

OFFICES IN NANJEE BUILDING, 17, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, 2nd floor. Lift. Electric fittings, airy, clean, open on two sides, excellent situation and view. Rent Rs 150 for block of two rooms, a verandah and a mezzanine floor. Total area about 1080 sq. feet. Rent Rs. 60 for a small but commodious office room. Another small office room. Rent Rs. 40 Apply—DEVKARAN NANJEE.
C R11083

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

A MATRICULATION TUITION CLASS in Mathematics and History by an experienced graduate, is opened from 1st October at Prof. Frang's premises, Rama Prasad, Babulnath Road, Chowpatty. Apply to PROF. FRANU.
M R101

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JEWELLERS LTD.

—JUST LANDED—

A FINE CONSIGNMENT OF

CHINESE CARVED IVORY NECKLACES

TREASURE HOUSE
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

BONAFIDE SALE, on view at Ahmedabad Building, next to Grand Hotel, Ballard Pier, property of Chachaty Cotton Export. Of very valuable and artistic office as well as household furniture, cottage piano, by Boyn, Ltd., Berlin, Schonburg, Australian safe Remington portable typewriter, very high and large book shelves, American book cases, ceiling fans, one Douglas motor-cycle, 1924 model, in perfectly new condition, Pathephone, with records, etc., to be sold TO-MORROW at 2—30 p.m. (S.T.) Auctioneers, MISTRY & CO.
T 20872

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—Brand New Yost Typewriters, latest model No. 20, Foolscap, Brief and Policy Sizes, with Cover and Board, sold by the Yost Typewriter Co. Ltd., till they closed their doors, at Rs. 495, 540 and 580, will be cleared at Rs. 225 nett. for any size, Visible Back Spacer, Tabulator Direct Printing. Unique opportunity to Yost users and others wanting beautiful work to buy a First Class Standard Typewriter at second-hand price. Only few left. Rebuilts, Second-hands, and Portables, NICOLLS AND COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opp. Patit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 21223.
T W

TYPEWRITERS—New FOX Standard Typewriters list price Rs. 450, offered for a month only for Rs. 290. Unique opportun ty to secure a high-grade Typewriter with many Exclusive Features at such a low price. Inspection invited. Corona Portable Typewriters latest improved models with eye Rs. 207. Factory Rebuilt Remington No. 10 and 11, all sizes at exceptionally reduced prices Second-hand Typewriters, All Makes, Standard and Portable from Rs. 70 upwards. Repairs to all Makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 24, Churchgate Street, Fort Bombay.

APPLES, sweet or French Pears, 11 lbs. post parcel Rs. 5/8. Ask dry fruit rates. LAKSHMI FRUIT AGENCY RAWALPINDI. Tele. "Shadi."
T R166

DO YOU REQUIRE KASHMIR PURE WOOL TWEEDS? Very attractive designs very cheap, and very durable. Write for samples to CANAUD AND CO., Srinagar Kashmir.
T R42

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelop.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE HEREBY INVITED for the construction of a Hostel in the Fergusson College in Survey No. 116 of Bhamburda.

2. The estimated cost is about Rs. 76,000.

3. Tenders will be received in the Office of the undersigned on or before 10th October, 1924 till 2 p.m.

4. The specification, detailed Plans and probable quantities of items of work can be seen in the Office from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. on week days except holidays.

5. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

6. A deposit of 5 per cent. of the estimated cost will be required from the person whose tender is accepted.

K. R. KANITKAR,
Secretary,
Deccan Education Society, Poona.

Deccan Education Society's Office
Fergusson College Buildings,
Poona, 1st October, 1924 20831

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	... Rs. 3 8-0

Mofussil, advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LTD

PARTY LINE SERVICE.

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY has introduced a two Party Line Telephone Service for residences with a subscription rate of

RS. 150 PER ANNUM PER TELEPHONE.

Any two persons living not more than a quarter of a mile apart may jointly take up the party line service. Each will have his own telephone number and can call up and be called without the knowledge of the other party. Service is similar to the ordinary residential telephone except that neither of the two persons can converse with each other, and when one of the two subscribers is talking the line is engaged for the other.

Full particulars will be given upon application to the Company.

20767

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

APPOINTMENTS OF INSPECTORS of Works on a salary of Rs. 250 300 p.m. are to be made in the Engineering Maintenance Department of the above Railway, and applications are invited which should be addressed to the Chief Engineer, G. I. P. Ry. Victoria Terminus. All applications should be superscribed "Maintenance."

Preference will be given to those who have passed through a subordinate course at a recognised Engineering college.

Copies of testimonials should accompany the applications.

W. G. BARNETT,
Ag. Chief Engineer.
20866

RENT CONTRACT.

AN AUCTION will be held in the Office of the Land Manager, Bombay Improvement Trust, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th October at 4 p.m. (S. T.), for farming Rent Contract for three years of the Building, situated at the junction of Sandhurst Road East and New Chinch Bunder Road, belonging to the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay.

2. The contract will be for the whole building or by flats. A concession in payment of rent will be allowed. The building has recently been put into proper repairs.

3. Plan and conditions of the contract can be had from the Office of the LAND MANAGER, BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST, on payment of annas eight only.

20812

WANTED

ORGANISING SECRETARY for Headquarters, Indian Red Cross Society; medical man preferred (though not essential), with some experience of organisation.

SALARY:—Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500 per mensem according to qualifications; travelling allowance as admissible to first class officers.

PERIOD:—Appointment for three years in the first instance, the first six months on probation, and subject thereafter to six months' notice on either side. The successful applicant must be ready to join at a very early date.

LOCATION:—Delhi, Simla, with touring for about three months annually.

Reply stating age, qualifications and experience to

CHAIRMAN,
Indian Red Cross Society,
"Melrose", Simla,
on or before November 7th, 1924.
20873

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of SARDARKHAN ABBASKHAN, of Bombay, Deccani Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Nakhoda Mohalla, outside the Fort ..... Deceased.

RAIMA, widow of Abbaskhan Abankhan, of Bombay, Deccani Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Nakhoda Mohalla, outside the Fort ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-sixth day of Sept. in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty-four and in the fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

) R. B. PATEL.

The 26th day of September, 1924.
Messrs. MOHILE PAREKH & GANATRA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
20870

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

REVISION OF SCALES AT WADI BUNDER.

On and from 15th October, 1924, a revision of the scales in No. 8 Outwards sheds at Wadi Bandar will be introduced as follows:—

Existing allotment of scales in No. 8 shed.	Sheds in which the existing traffic in No. 8 shed will be accepted on and from 15-10-24.	New allotment of scales in No. 8 shed to come in force from 15-10-24.
SCALE No. TRAFFIC FOR.		SCALE No. TRAFFIC FOR SECTIONS.
1. Via Manmad Iron Traffic	No. 9 shed.	1. Akola .. .. .. 1 to 4
2. Akola, Khamgaon and Amraoti	„ 8 „	2. Amraoti .. .. .. 4 „ 7 Khamgaon .. .. 7 „ 9
3. Dhamangaon Scale for stations Badnera to Nagpur	„ 8 „	3. Badnera to Nagpur excluding Nagpur Section .. 11 „ 13 via Wardha .. 13 „ 14 via Pulgaon .. 14 „ 15
4. Via Nagpur scale .. .. via Nagpur and Itarsi	„ 8 „	4. Via Nagpur Broad gauge 15 „ 17 Itwari and Via Nagpur .. 17 „ 19
5. Murtajapur scale Bhusaval to Amraoti and via Murtajapur	„ 8 „	5. Darwaha Moti Bagh .. 19 „ 21 Yeotmal .. .. .. 21 „ 23 Karanja .. .. .. 23 „ 25
6. Cawnpore scale via Murtajapur .. .. Bina to Delhi & all vias ..	„ 8 „ „ 10 „	6. Via Murtajapur excluding Yeotmal Darwaha Moti Bagh, and Karanja .. .. 25 „ 28
7. Nagpur Scale .. .. Savda to Jubbulpore, and via, Bhusaval to Nagpur and via excluding via Murtajapur.	„ 10 „ „ 8 „	7. Bhusaval to Badnera excluding Akola, Amraoti Khamgaon and via Murtajapur .. 28 „ 31
8. Nasik scale Titvala to Bhusaval and .. all vias.	„ 8 „	8. via Jalgaon .. .. 31 „ 32 Pachora .. .. 32 „ 33 Chaligaon .. 33 „ 34
9. Poona scale .. .. Bombay to Raichur ..	„ 11 „	9. Titvala to Bhusaval excluding Manmad and via, Nasik, Deviali, Lasalgaon via. Chaligaon, Pachora and via Jalgaon. .. 34 „ 38
10. via Poona scale via Poona .. .. via Hotgi	„ 11 „ „ 12 „	10. Nasik .. .. 38 „ 40
11. Madras scale .. .. via Kurduwadi .. via Wadi and via Raichur.	„ 12 „	11. Deviali .. .. 40 „ 41 Ghoti .. .. 41 „ 42 Lasalgaon .. 42 „ 43

2. All general goods including suddries and excluding piece goods, iron consignments in full wagon loads, heavy machinery, wine and dangerous goods, from Bombay to Nagpur and via, will be accepted in No. 8 shed.

3. All general and sundry goods for stations other than Bombay to Nagpur and via will be accepted at the general scales in No. 9, 10, 11 and 12 sheds.

4. For full particulars apply to the Goods Superintendent, Wadi Bandar.

A. E. TYLDEN-PATTENSON,
Ag: Chief Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 27th September, 1924.

NOTICE.

WE have this day admitted Mr. NARANDAS RUNCHHODDAS CANTOL as a Partner in our firm.

CHUGONDAS & CO.,
Dealers in Government Securities.
Nanjee Building,
Elphinstone Circle,
Bombay, 8th October, 1924.
R122

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that 5 CERTIFICATES for Shares Nos. 20751/755 of the Central India Mining Co., Limited, standing in the name of Jehangir Sorabji Nanji and Dhanbai Jehangir Nanji, have been LOST or MISLAID.

The public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the above Certificates in any way, but are requested to give information about the same to the undersigned.

JEHANGIR SORABJI NANJI,
C/o The Eastern Bank, Ltd., Bombay.
R123

LEGAL NOTICES.

TRADE-MARK CAUTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that The Western India Match Company, Limited, a Company registered under the Indian Company's Act, 1913, and having its Registered Office at 35, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, Bombay, is the owner and the sole proprietor of the six respective Trade-Marks which consist of the words and drawing as shown on the six respective Brands or Labels affixed below which are exact facsimiles respectively of those used by the said Company.

The colouring of the said six respective Trade-Marks Brands or Labels may be used by the said Company in such colouring or combination of colouring as the said Company may require.

The said six respective Trade Marks Brands or Labels are intended to identify certain matches manufactured and sold solely and exclusively by the said Company in India including Burma and in Ceylon.

Declarations in respect of the said six respective Trade-Marks Brands of Labels have been registered under the Indian Registration Act XVI of 1908 with the Sub-Registrar of Assurances at Bombay under Nos. 3689, 3690, 3691, 3692, 3693 and 3896 on the 30th day of August, 1924, the 25th day of August, 1924, the 21st day of August, 1924, the 25th day of August, 1924, the 25th day of August, 1924 and the 18th day of September, 1924 respectively.

Any fraudulent imitation of the said six respective Trade-Marks Brands or Labels or any of them or other infringement of the said Company's rights therein respectively will be dealt with according to law.

Dated this 29th day of September 1924.

CRAWFORD, BAYLEY & CO.,
Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Bombay.
20807 Attorneys for THE WESTERN INDIA MATCH COMPANY, LIMITED.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

129, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF CHAINS, HANDLES, NAILS AND FLAT SHEETS, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 11th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms,

by order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Allmahomed Nathalal and Co., of Nagdevi Street.

8 cases 200 Doz. Victor chains of different sizes.

2 cases each 30 Doz chest handles size 3½ and 3¾.

By order of the Bank concerned.

51 cases each one cwt galvanised roofing nails of different sizes.

On account of Insurance office concerned.

102 Italit asbestos cement flat grey sheets.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 Secondhand rubber tyred canoe Victoria.
1 Secondhand rubber tyred Vis-a-Vis.
1 Secondhand rubber tyred Brougham.
1 Waler Horse in saddle and harness
1 Arab Horse in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE AREA OF AGRICULTURE LAND AND A LARGE TILE AND BRICK FACTORY WITH MACHINERY FOR MAKING BRICKS AND TILES AT KALYAN.

Under instructions from Mr. James Scott, Receiver in Suit No. 93 of 1923 Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 3rd proximo sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 120 Apollo Street, Fort, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the following:—

All those pieces or parcels of land or ground with the messuage factory, Drying Shed, Pug Mill Engine and Boiler House, Kiln, Chimneys office buildings, godowns and chawls standing thereon, properties marked 1 34 situate at village Umbarda and property marked 35 at village Manda Sub-Division and Taluka Kalyan and District Thana admeasuring 24 acres and 28½ Gunthas or thereabouts be the same little more or less (bearing various entry and Survey numbers and area).

VASOONDRI PROPERTY (KALYAN).

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage or shed or structure standing thereon situate lying and being in the Village of Vasoondri near the Titwila Station in Kalyan Taluka Zilla Thana in the Registration Sub-District of Vasoondri containing by admeasurement 197 acres and 26 Gunthas or thereabouts which bears various entry numbers, survey numbers Hissa number, and area of productive and unproductive land with assessment.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, list of Machinery and for Entry and Survey numbers and the area with assessment apply to Messrs. Craigie Blunt and Caroe Solicitors at "Standard Building" Hornby Road or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF MEAT VANS AT BANDRA SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

Under Instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 8th October sell by public auction at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the compound of Bandra Slaughter house

33 Meat Vans.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF FLY-CATCHERS, IRON PLATES, CENTRIFUGAL PUMP AND TOOLS, ETC.

Under instructions from N.H. Moos, Esqr., the Official Liquidator of G. F. Roseling Co., Ltd. (in liquidation) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 8th October sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Lamington Road Jetha Street Lalchimney next to old Sunderdas Mills and near Powell's Factory.

One Large Ice Fly-Catcher, Iron Plates, centrifugal pump, 20 inches and one lot miscellaneous tools etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 8th October, 1924.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS VALUERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
Telephone No. 25152.

AUCTION SALE OF TEAK BLACK AND ENGLISH INLAID HANDSOME MADE-TO-ORDER HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY ROBERTS, DEOJI, WIMBRIDGE AND OTHERS RICH GLASS, CROCKERY PLATEWARE, ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 12th instant at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) in Jananti Terrace Opp. West View, Woolhouse Road, Messrs. MISTRY AND CO. will sell by Public Auction, very valuable made to order artistic designed nouseiold furniture consisting of sliding dining table, leather cushioned chairs by Deoji, sideboard and Dumbwaiter by Roberts, tapestry lined Chesterfield and drawing room suites, English inlaid Cabinets, silver show cases, and bookcases by Robert's office writing table and chair centre table, electric table fan and lamps, cornets, mirrors and cancelled almirahs, dressing and washing tables to match, boot and hatstands lady's low chair soil linen baskets store and meatsafe cupboards glass, crockery, plateware, etc.

Property on view and catalogues will be published.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th Oct. 1924.

VORA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 38, Hummum Street, Fort.
Opp. Tarachand Purshram,
Below Morvi Bank.
Tel. No 24061.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF DINING, DRAWING AND BEDROOM HOUSEHOLD MADE-TO-ORDER TEAK AND BLACKWOOD SEASONWOOD FURNITURE, PRECIOUS JEWELLERY, ETC.,

Messrs. VORA and Co., Auctioneers, will, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 9th instant, sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 38, Hummum Street, Fort, opposite Tarachand Purshram, below Morbi Bank, the following household furniture and jewellery:—

Dining table, chairs, sideboard, drawing room set, Chesterfield set, easy chair, bedstead, almyrah, writing tables, book-stand, file cabinet, show-case, teapoys, steel safes, cash boxes, electric table lamps and fans, marble table, phonograph and records, year winding clocks, dressing chest of drawers, etc. etc.

Precious Jewellery of brilliant diamond emerald pearl ruby ornaments containing necklaces, bracelets, ear-ring, bootics, rose rings, single diamond rings, pearl malas, collars, tornahars, etc.

Property is on view.

VORA & CO.,
Bombay, 8th October, 1924.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
72, Meadows Street, Fort.
Tele. No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.) AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT DAMMAR LANE, GAMDEVI, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Amarchand & Mangaldas, Attorneys for the Mortgagee in respect of the property described in the Schedule hereunder written and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Vishwamitra Moreshwar Harishanker Moreshwar, and Bhawanishanker Moreshwar and Balchandra Vishwamitra, a minor by his father and natural guardian appointed by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay under the Judge's Order dated the 20th day of August, 1923, the said Vishwamitra Moreshwar, under the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 7th day of September 1923 and made between the said Mortgagors of the one part and the said Mortgagee of the other part sell by Public Auction the said immoveable property hereunder described on WEDNESDAY, the 8th October, 1924 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground of which Gopikabai widow of Jagannath Gopinath is the present Fazandar situate at Dammer Lane, Gamdevi outside the Fort of Bombay together with messuage, tenements or dwelling house and the building erected thereon and containing by admeasurement 122 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7979 and Cadestral Survey No. 1697 division Girgaum, with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house and structure standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 2747, Street No. 1 and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Harishanker Jagannath Goregaoker, on or towards the West by the public passage on or towards the North by the property of Anantha Bhicoba Goregaoker and others and on or towards the South by the said Dammer Lane and which said premises are now in the possession of the tenants of the Mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Amarchand & Mangaldas, Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office at No. 36, Tamarind Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

SALE THIS DAY AT 1 P.M. (S. T.) AUCTION SALE OF 7 CASES BRASS SHEETS THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 8th October, 1924, at 1 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction by order of Sheth Narmamal Ramchand at their godown at Tamba Kanta, behind the Mumbadevi Post Office in pursuance of the order passed by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on 26th September 1924 in Suit No. 2255 of 1923 and on account and at the risk of Nanakchahd Banarsidas:—

7 cases brass sheets.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th October, 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

PRESENTS THIS WEEK.

SATI SARDARBA

Saturday, Sunday, Holiday,
Begins At 3 P. M.

TIME—Week days Begins At 5 P. M.

A Picture No Man Can Afford To Miss

"TILL WE MEET AGAIN"

A poignant drama of a friendless girl, a crook and an aristocrat.

A good story intensely dramatic with Comedy relief and exceptionally acted by a remarkable cast such as

MAE MARSH

Norman Kerry, Martha Mansfield and Walter Miller to whom human heart is an instrument on which to play glorious music of emotion,

The programme includes a screeming "PATHE" Comedy.

Three Shows daily 6-30, 8-15, & 10

Popular Prices (Including Tax) :—
Rs. 1-8—1—As. 12—9—6 & 3.

CINÉ MADELEINE

TRAM TERMINUS—GRANT ROAD.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT
and during THIS WEEK
PRESENT
KOHINOOR SUPER PRODUCTION

"GULBAKAVLI"

Daily four shows:—5, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.
Extra shows on Saturday, Sunday, Tuesday at 3 P. M.
PRICE AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK
UNIVERSAL--JEWEL

Drama in 6 Reels—5303 feet—

"THE STORM DAUGHTER"

featuring the pretty winsome dynamic Star

PRISCILLA DEAN

A love story as tempestuous as the stormy atmosphere in which it is enacted! And there is only one star who has the fire, the passion, the tempestuous energy to have successfully interpreted the role of Kate Masterson. That star is—

PRISCILLA DEAN

The Programme includes the International News and a Comedy.
To-night—5-30 ; 7; 8-15 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

PATHE-CINEMA

ROYAL-OPERA-HOUSE
THE PREMIER PALACE OF THE EAST.

6, 8 & 10 P.M.
FLORENCE VIDOR
IN
"CONQUERING THE WOMAN"

A fine comedy drama combining humou and thrills. The question of bending a woman's will has always been a vexed one. In this picture many methods are tried and one of them leads to a most satisfactory result. How do you think a woman is best tamed? By force or by Kindness? The solution is in this film.

PATHE GAZETTE
PATHE PICTORIAL

Showing latest Fashions from Paris & Scenes from Rodeo as held at Wembley.

"A MAN ABOUT TOWN"
COMIC

Price: Rs. 2-4 Rs. 2. Rs. 1-8, Re. 1 As. 8 and As. 4 Including Tax.

BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 a, m, and 1 p. m, and 5 p. m, and 11 p, m,

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT
6-30 and 10 p. m.
"JUST TONY" & "RODEO"
at WEMBLEY EXHIBITION.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY AT
6-30 and 10 p.m. only.
"THE EPIC OF EVEREST"
With Lecture by Capt. Noel F.R.G.S.

EMPRESS THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"RUPERT OF HENTZAU"
With ELAINE HAMMERSTEIN.

A DILEMMA

you may not have directly bought our "Atank Nigrah" Pills, but still you may have used them and got benefit. This would seem to you A DILEMMA

But

It is true; as many doctors and Vaidyas buy our preparations and resell them as their own.

"Atank Nigrah" Pills are a capital cure for mental and nervous diseases

32 pills cost a Rupee.

Bombay Office.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy

Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.

YOUTH AND INTERNATIONALISM,

A LECTURE BY M. MAUNG JI,

The following is a summary of a discourse delivered by Mr. Maung Maung Ji, at the Conversational Meeting of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood held on Sunday the 5th instant:—

Mr. Ji said that he was glad to make the acquaintance of the members of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood as he was very much interested in youth movements all over the world, and hoped to start youth brotherhood in his own country, Burma.

Youth was one—whether it was in Europe or America, India or China, Japan or Australia. It was the spirit of youth that was now expressing itself all over the world, and the time spirit was that of youth. Everywhere to-day youth was finding out ways of self-expression in all walks of life. The future depended largely upon all those who were young. That was indeed a great privilege and a responsibility and the greater they thought of self preparation the brighter would be the future of humanity. They could not be lazy. They had no time. The older people who had done their bit for the betterment of the world no doubt looked on them with brighter and surer hope. They could not disappoint them. They must do their duty, their share, their bit.

The peace of the world could not be obtained unless there was a better understanding among the youth of all nations, for those who were young to-day would take the place of the old in the days to come. It was not a leader that could make a world a safe place to live in, nor could the League of Nations decrease the lust of nations for a war. It was the endeavour of every young man or woman to understand that they were one and that youth was the same all the world over. Youth was the keynote of the day. It was the fresh rose that gave beauty and fragrance to all those around, and the duty of the rose was to give its lustre for the joy of others. Youth must learn to sacrifice, learn to understand that all roses had the same beauty and sweet smell all over the world.

There were various youth movements in every part of the world. In Australia they had "The New Era" specially started by young people to bring about a better and nobler understanding among them. In Europe they had "The International League of Youth" started with the same object. They had "The League of Young Theosophists" all over Europe with the sole aim of uniting all the young people of every country in Europe. They had the Scout Brotherhood all over the world. They must work together, united in spirit, in mind and in body to bring about a more cheerful understanding in the world of Youth.

They saw troubles all over the world. People were expecting another world-war. Was it not, therefore, their duty and his to avoid another war and settle their disputes by a peaceful arbitration. But out of that trouble and anxious moment, would dawn the spirit of internationalism, when nations would be only different types of flowers in the beautiful and well-planned garden of the divine Gardener.

RECREATION GROUNDS IN BOMBAY,

PROPOSAL TO FILL IN MUMBADEVI TANK.

Regarding the question of providing open spaces and gardens for the use of the public in the B and C Wards of the City, the Municipal Gardens and Recreation Grounds Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation have reported that they have carefully considered the question in consultation with the Commissioner and are satisfied that there is at present no possibility of getting any further open spaces in B Ward than those mentioned by the Commissioner. They therefore recommended that the Commissioner be requested to improve the part of the Babula Tank site which has been reserved, as a recreation ground so as to make it more suitable for the purpose for which it has been set apart and if possible to extend the site further as an when necessity demands and to keep the road to the east in a better condition.

With regard to C Ward the Commissioner suggested that the best ground available for recreation purposes would be the site of the Mumbadevi Tank if it was filled in. He also observed that the water of the Mumbadevi Tank had become quite unfit for human use and that it would be desirable from the sanitary point of view to have the Tank filled in and necessary bathing arrangements made as an alternative.

After careful consideration of the question, in consultation with the Commissioner, the Committee agree with the Commissioner and beg to recommend that he be authorised to negotiate with the Trustees of the Mumbadevi Temple and ascertain whether they would be prepared to part with the Mumbadevi Tank for being filled in on condition that the site would be utilized for recreation purposes.

MR. JINNAH'S FIRST APPEARANCE.

SIR F. C. O. BEAMAN'S REMINISCENCE

In the current issue of the "Bombay Law Journal" Sir F. C. O. Beaman gives, in his usual breezy style, some reminiscences of his days on the local High Court Bench. His references to some of the then junior members of the Bar who are now legal luminaries of the first magnitude are interesting. This is how he describes the appearance for the first time before him of Mr. Jinnah:—

"I remember quite distinctly Jinnah's first appearance. Why? I had never heard him that I know of, he was an unknown Junior, yet I can see the picture now. It was one day in the monsoon term just before the court rose, that Jinnah rose to make an urgent application to Jenkins C. J. and me, I suppose it was just because I was struck by his unusual good looks and general elegance, for in those days Mr. Jinnah of the junior, soon to be of the senior bar, was a remarkably good looking young dandy, with manners to match. His address was so good, his air so confident, I asked the C. J. Who is this youngster? and then I first heard the name of Jinnah."

MESSRS. BHULABHAI DESAI AND KANGA.

Sir F. C. O. Beaman writes about Messrs. Bhulabhai Desai and Kanga as follows:—

"As for Bhulabhai Desai and Kanga, who are now among the most brilliant stars of the Indian legal firmanent, I might say, that I had them both under observation from their modest beginnings. To be strictly truthful I doubted whether Kanga would ever make much of advocacy. I thought him at first too simple minded too mentally honest, just as I so thought Jardine, ever to make much headway. He was always so ready to see his adversary's points, to abandon any of his own the moment he was satisfied that they were not *quite* as good as he had thought them, so candid and reluctant to take advantage of the rigours of the game where just sticking to the Rules seemed to press unfairly on an opponent, in sum, too fair too little a savage and ruthless fighter to be matched against men of the Inverarity class. . but you see I was mistaken. He must have changed, and from the Advocates' standpoint have greatly improved since those exhibitions of artless but very engaging ingenuousness. Desai and he ran, neck and neck, for some time, and I think the opinion of the Bench, very generally was then that Kanga was the better lawyer, Desai the better Advocate. But we all agreed that they were coming men, and see to what they have come."

THE WORKERS' CHARTER.

The terms of the Industrial Workers Charter, the adoption of which was moved by Mr. Ben Turner, M. P., at this year's session of the British Trades Union Congress held at Hull are as follows:—

1. Public ownership and control of natural resources and of services:—

(a) Nationalisation of land, mines, and minerals.

(b) Nationalisation of railways.

(c) The extension of State and municipal enterprise for the provision of social necessities and services.

(d) Proper provision for the adequate participation of the workers in control and management.

2. Wages and hours of labour:—

(a) A legal maximum working week of 44 hours.

(b) A legal minimum wage for each industry or occupation.

3. Unemployment:—

(a) Suitable provision in relation to unemployment, with adequate maintenance of the unemployed.

(b) Establishment of training centres for unemployed juveniles.

(c) Extension of training facilities for adults during periods of industrial depression.

4. Housing: Provision of proper and adequate housing accommodation.

5. Education: Full educational facilities to be provided by the State from the elementary schools to the universities.

6. Industrial accidents and diseases: Adequate maintenance and compensation in respect of all forms of industrial accidents and diseases.

7. Pensions:—

(a) State pensions for all at the age of 60.

(b) Pensions for widowed mothers and dependent children.

ITALIAN SHIPPING SUBSIDIES,

The Italian Government has announced the continuance during the current year of the existing shipping subsidies, which are fixed at 147,000,000 life. Of the amount the companies with embarkation ports on the west coast will get 72,000,000 lire, those on the Adriatic cost 69,000,000 lire, and lines running to Sicily 5,000,000 lire (a special provision.) The contracts number nineteen, cover eighty-eight routes, and have been drawn up with a bearing on the political and economic interests of Italy, which at the present time are almost entirely confined to the Mediterranean and the Near East. Italian colonies, it is stated, with their limited development, do not require stimulated traffic.

According to the contracts, the companies subsidised agree to the fixation of their itineraries, the frequency and regularity of their services, and the maintenance of certain stipulated speeds. Mails matter must be transported free of charge, including packagts not exceeding five kilos in weight. For packages above that weight the companies receive half the normal postal tariff. All tariffs are subject to the approval of the General Commissioner of the Mercantile Marine, and for the transportation of passengers and freight the State is entitled to a reduction of 30 per cent on the normal tariff. Further, a deduction of five per cent is to be turned over to the reserve fund.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MR. H. A. LALLJEE'S RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Hooseinbhoy Abdoolabhoy Lalljee, M.L.C., intends to move the following resolutions at the next meeting of the local Legislative Council:—

1. "This Council recommends to Government (1) to fix two alternate dates for each of the following holidays namely, Ashura, Barawafat and Bakri Id, when all Gazetted holidays are published and on their dates having been ascertained, to declare, at least, a week before their occurrence in each case which of the alternate days shall be public holidays, and (2) to declare two days as holidays for Ramzan Id."

2. "This Council recommends to Government to abandon the policy of reserving the office of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, for Europeans and of recruiting them from outside the ranks of the Presidency Magistrate and recommends that qualified Presidency Magistrates b promoted."

3. "This Council recommends to Government to represent to the Government of India to amend the Bombay Electoral Rules by deleting Rule 6 (1) (b). whereby it is incumbent on a candidate from a general Constituency to be a resident of that constituency for at least six months immediately prior to the nomination day."

4. "This Council recommends to Government to appoint a Committee to inquire into the causes of encroachments made by the sea on the Western coast of the Presidency and to suggest measures for the prevention thereof."

MAHARASHTRA EDUCATION SOCIETY,

LT.-GEN SIR H. WALKER PLEASED WITH PROGRESS,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Oct. 5.

Lieut.-General Sir Harold Walker, G.O.C., the Southern Agency, on the 1st October paid a visit to the Maharashtra Education Society's High School and Primary School in Poona City and was thus afforded an opportunity of gaining first hand knowledge of the progress of education in Poona. Remarking on his visit—which, it may be mentioned, followed within a month of that of H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson—General Walker wrote.

"I had no idea such a good institution existed.—I was struck with the intelligence exhibited by many of the pupils and their knowledge of English—also the definite views of many of them hold as to their future careers showing the guidance and help given by Mr. Padwardhan and his band of workers to whom I offer my best wishes for the future."

Like most educational institutions in Poona City, the Poona Native Institution now known as the Maharashtra Education Society, has had a varied and interesting career, in which the ordinary struggle for existence was further hampered by the incidence of repeated plague epidemics in which able and devoted workers lost their lives. The Poona Native Institution was started in the year 1860 by Mr. Mahagaonkar as a proprietory school, and it continued on these lines till 1887 when it was registered and given a constitution. The Association now has under it control two high schools, one A. V. School, and three Vernacular Schools, educating in all about 1,300 students. In order to ameliorate the lot of poor students who are denied the benefit of higher education on account of their extreme poverty the Society has decided to teach them some manual art side by side with their ordinary course of studies. It has introduced type writing and short-hand as voluntary subjects in the 6th and 7th standards. Printing and type-setting are also to be added before long. The congested state of most educational institutions in Poona City has led the Association to seek an outlet for its future work in the new suburban colony on the Mamburda side of the river. The Deccan Gymkhana have offered their co-operation by entrusting the management of their primary schools to the Association and have offered a free plot of land for location of the Association's High School. In addition, the Association have approached the City Municipality and Government for an additional grant of land so as to ensure ample accommodation in the new area.

It may be mentioned here that the Association hope to secure the honour of a visit from the Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught during their coming cold weather tour in India.

GYMNASIUMS IN MILL AREAS,

In a letter dated 18th July 1924 addressed to the Bombay Municipal Corporation, Mr. S. K. Bole, M.L.C., had made the following suggestions:—(1) Construction of washing and bathing places in the Mill District of Bombay as the workmen feel a great necessity of the same. (2) Construction of Gymnasiums in the Mill area in order to provide facilities to workmen to take physical exercise during their leisure time. (3) Construction of an Ampitheatre on the model of the Open-air Theatre at Kolhapur in the Bombay Mill Centre for the purpose of arranging wrestling matches which is a favourite pastime of workmen.

After careful consideration of the question, in consultation with the Commissioner, the Sanitary Measures Committee of the Corporation have recommended that Mr. Bole be informed that with regard to his suggestion No. (1) the Corporation will be prepared to consider the question of providing such conveniences at the places that may be suggested by him, that with regard to his suggestion No. (2) pending the result of the experiment of directed games which have been recommended by the Committee for being tried on the Willingdon Memorial Play-ground at Ripon Road and on the Gilder Tank site no further steps can be taken for the provision of gymnasiums as suggested by him, and that with regard to his suggestion No. (3) no steps can be taken under the provisions of the Municipal Act, for providing amphitheatres and the Corporation do not see their way to provide facilities for wrestling matches until the general question of the provision of gymnasiums in each ward of the City is decided upon.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 7.

Monsoon has weakened considerably in Burma and weather has been dry elsewhere outside Northeast India.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Southeast Bengal and local in Lower Burma and Assam.

A few falls have occurred in North Coast.

Chief amounts are:—Port Blair one inch; Mergui two; Tavoy and Rangoon one and a half; Noakhali Barisal and Gopalpur three-quarters.

Forecast:—Increase in Tenasserim and decrease in Southeast Bengal.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 6.

United Provinces (North Eastern Circle) October 3rd:—Prospects of sugar cane are poor and of late rice are good. The week was rainless. Harvesting and threshing of early rice is in full swing.

Eastern Circle, Fyzabad District, week ending 28th September:—Continuous wet weather is retarding the improvement of Kharif crops. Addition of 3.02 of rain during the week is adversely affecting the condition of transplanted paddy. Preparation of land for ensuing rabi is being delayed. Total rainfall since July 1924 comes to 42.80 inches.

Rohilkhand Circle, week ending 27th September:—There has been general rain during this week. The heavy falls of 27th and 28th September accompanied by hard and cyclonic winds have damaged nearly all khariff crops such as cotton, Bajra and etc., which were in flowering conditions. Sugarcane and early paddies have lodged. Rabi ploughings have been disturbed and it will take a few days to resume the work. The rivers are in flood and are washing away the fields.

Eastern Circle (Benares District) week ending 29th September:—Rains were sufficient during the week taken as a whole. The rainfall of the week was below normal. Some parts of the district received less rains than the others. The break which set in during the week was very helpful and agricultural operations are generally up-to-date. The standing crops are doing well, except in a few places where the rainfall had been either too much or too little. Prospects of rice and sugarcanes are good and of other kharif crops fair. Condition of agricultural stock is generally good. Cattle disease is reported from a few places. Market is generally dull with exception of san hemp price of which has risen.

Eastern circle (Mirzapur district) week ending 27th September:—Rainfall is general. Early paddy has been damaged by gandhi worm. Bajra is in good condition. Other crops are ordinary.

Western circle (Aligarh) 1st October 1924:—Very heavy rain fell during the week and damaged all standing crops considerably. Cotton has suffered very much. Rabi sowings will be delayed. The weather is cloudy.

Bengal week ending 1st October 1924:—Rainfall during the week was generally light in East Bengal and heavy in parts of North Bengal. Elsewhere rainfall was limited to a few places. Harvesting of autumn crops is progressing especially in West Bengal district. Prospects of winter rice so far are satisfactory on the whole.

Behar and Orissa 1st October 1924:—Weather conditions continue to be generally favourable for winter rice except in parts of Orissa. Preliminary estimates show prospects of indigo to be very unsatisfactory. This year there has been decrease of about 28 per cent in area sown from that of last year and the outturn is estimated only at forty-one per cent of normal.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, October 6.

Means of observations taken at 6. a. m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. 29.798 inches

Temperature of Air	81.2 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73.7 "
Dew Point	69.8 "
Relative humidity of Air	69% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	5.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	86.8 "
Minimum	77.6 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	156 miles
Fall of Rain	0.00 inches
Total fall during month	0.00 "
Do. do. year	51.75 "
Additional fall of rain upto 10 a.m. of 6th Oct.	0.00 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft	in.	LOW WATER Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.
	Oct.					Oct.				
Tu.	7	17	4	28	6		17	37	15	8
		6	33	26	3	7	13	29	20	5
W.	8	18	44	24	4		..	..	18	4
		7	53	26	1	8	1	12	19	10
Th.	9	20	9	24	4		14	32	..	..
		8	52	26	7	9	2	28	18	5
F.	10	21	15	25	2		15	19	18	25
		9	40	27	2	10	3	20	18	1
Sat.	11	22	0	26	3		15	56	17	10
		10	22	27	7	11	4	5	17	9
Sun.	12	22	46	27	2		16	35	16	11
		10	55	27	10	12	4	45	17	5
M.	13	23	23	27	11		17	2	16	3
		11	27	27	10	13	5	18	17	5

SUNRISE AND SUNSET

Oct. 8 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h. 30m. Sunset 6h. 23m.
Oct 9 (Thu) Sunrise 6h 31m. Sunset 6h 32m.
Oct. 10 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 31m. Sunset 6h. 21m.
Oct 11 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h 31m. Sunset 6h 20m.
Oct. 12 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 31m. Sunset 6h. 19m.
Oct. 13 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 32m. Sunset 6h. 19m.
Oct. 14 (Tue.) Sunrise 6h. 32m. Sunset 6h. 18m.

PASSING SHOW IN THE COTTON MARKET.

Mr. Theo, H. Price writes as follows in "Commerce and Finance" (New York) of 10th September:—

During most of last week the market was waiting for the government report issued on Monday. It makes the condition 59.3 and the presently indicated yield 12,787,000 bales. Prices declined about 100 points after the figures were announced but at below 24c for October contracts some resistance developed and the trade resumed its waiting attitude as it discussed the probable showing of the next report to be issued in about two weeks. So it will be until December when everyone will know the size of the crop and the government makes its final and superfluous guess.

As a result legitimate business has been and will be held in check, and the buying power of the market has been to some extent impaired by the withdrawal of many active traders who are unwilling to take the risks inherent in such an artificial situation.

There is, however, a noticeable change of sentiment in some circles in regard to the crop. This change is in a measure due to an estimate of 12,315,000 bales issued by Harriss, Irby & Vose. They say that their figures are an average of the estimates of over 200 cotton merchants in every section of the cotton belt and that while no scientific formula has been used is their compilation they represent the composite opinion of the most intelligent and experienced observers in the trade. Precedents show that an estimate so arrived at is far more likely to be right than are the guesses of "scientific" statisticians and the depression that followed upon the publication of the government's figures may prove to be but temporary unless we have a very late autumn and a good top crop.

The ginning up to the 31st of August is 958,000 bales as against 1,142,000 bales a year ago. These figures are variously construed. They reflect the lateness of the crop., but they are somewhat surprising nevertheless when the light August rainfall in Texas is considered.

Meantime there is no doubt that spinners have been free buyers of contracts whenever they could be had at or below 24c. In the aggregate, which is large, these purchases now act as a barrier against any sudden or severe decline and until they are liquidated through the purchase of the spot cotton for which they will ultimately be exchanged it seems quite possible that 22 or 23 cents may mark the bottom of the market for the present, even if the next government estimate should confirm the ideas of the bears, who are now quite as numerous as are generals in Mexico.

It is, however, to be admitted that the difficulties of a prominent cotton manufacturing concern and the action of the American Woolen Company in passing the dividend on its common stock have created more or less depression in the dry goods market and taken the edge off of the demand that was beginning to make itself felt.

Therefore, it is in order to point out that the developments referred to are repercussions of a depression that has passed and that they are not in any sense a reflection of present conditions. A reasonable conclusion is that the reaction they have caused is not likely to be permanent, although much depends on the result of the Presidential election and its probabilities as they may be inferred from the vote cast in Maine on Monday.

By a vote of 671 to 4 the members of the Chicago Board of Trade have declared themselves in favor of establishing a cotton futures department where contracts for the future delivery of cotton to Galveston and Houston may be traded in. This decision and the action of the New York Cotton Exchange in recommending that New York contracts may be liquidated by the delivery of cotton in New Orleans have attracted much attention.

They open a field of discussion that is too wide to be covered here, but that they will have a profound effect upon the trade policies and practices hitherto followed there can be no doubt. It is, however, certain that they will greatly increase the public interest in cotton and that with a multiplication of cotton markets the cotton business in every market will be stimulated. We have already pointed out the effect that followed the inauguration of future trading in New Orleans in 1880. That market developed a large business which has continued to grow, but New York increased its business also. The grain business handled on the Chicago Board of Trade was similarly stimulated when Toledo, Minneapolis, Duluth, Kansas City and Winnipeg established futures markets, in each of which a large trade is now handled. I am informed that the consumption of bananas in the United States and England was increased 50 per cent by the popular song, "Yes, We Have No Bananas To-day".

This is an example of the power of auto-suggestion in advertising, and I believe that the establishment of a cotton futures market in Chicago will so advertise cotton that every market will enjoy a great increase in the business for which it is equipped.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

London, Oct. 6.

Tele. Transfers firm 1/6 1/32
Bar Gold quiet £ 4.12.9
Bar Silver Spot steady 35 1/2

London, Oct. 6.

Rentes 8 per cent 53 1/4
Bar Silver (Spot) 35½
Bar Silver 2 months hence 35½
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady China buying small offerings
Interest day to day loans 2 5/8
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5/7/23.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Oct. 6.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 3 3/4
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 4 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 4 3/4
Rentes 23½

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRS MIDDLE QUOTATIONS

Stockholm	16.76
Christiania	31.13
Amsterdam	11.50
Switzerland	23.29
Prague	14968

The Bombay mails of 20 Sept were delivered in London on 6/10/24.

London, Oct. 6.

Exchange on London in Paris 8492
Exchange on London in Germany. 123,730,000,000,000
Exchange on London in Italy 10295

New York, Oct. 6.

Demand Bills 44550

STOCKS., ETC

London, Oct. 6.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £88 5/8 —1/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £9/3/8 no change
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £102 3/8—1/16
Conversion Loan £77 9/16—1/8
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £101 1/4 no change
Indian Loan 7 per cent £108 1/4 no change
Consols 2½ per cent £57 1/4—1/8
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent £47 nominal no change
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) £64½ —1/4
Govt. Securities 54½—1/4

SHARES

London, Oct. 6.

Chartered Bank of India £20
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank £134
National Bank £44
Eastern Bank £6 1/4
P. and O Banking Corporation £10 5/8

WHEAT

London, Oct. 6.

Rozario Santa Fe 63½ lbs. Oct./Nov quoted 65
Barletta Russo 63½ lbs. Oct/Nov sellers 64.
Australian Oct.Nov sellers 65
Karachi Barley Oct./Nov sellers 46/6
Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F. Oct/Nov paid 63 1/8
Wheat Red Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F Jan/Feb Continental paid buyers 62/6
Australian Jan. to United Kingdom 64 5/8
Australian Jan. sales to Continent paid 65.

Tone of Wheat:—Strong large trade for United Kingdom and Continent.
Choice White Karachi Oct. shipment to Continent paid 63 5/8
Choice White Karachi Nov to United Kingdom paid 63/6
Choice White Karachi Nov. sellers 64.

METALS

London, Oct. 6.

English best Selected Copper £66
Standard Copper G. M. B £62 1/4
Copper Braziers £82½
Yellow Metal £7 7/8
Hard Spelter £28
Corrugated Sheets £18 1/8
Tin Block £243

JAVA SUGAR

London, Oct. 6.

Fine White Java C. and F. calcutta Oct/Dec sellers 22/1½
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Jan./March sellers 22/3
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta June/July sellers 30/1½
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay Jan./March sellers 22/5
Fine White Java C and F. Karachi Jan./March sellers 22/5

RAPESEED

London, Oct. 6.

Rapeseed Ferozepore Real Bold Oct./Nov sellers £23 1/8 firm.
Rapeseed Toria Oct./Nov sellers 23 3/4
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore Oct.Nov firm at full prices 22 3/4
Rubber Up River Fine Spot Nov./Dec firm 16.
Plantation First Latex Crepe Spot Oct. 15 3/8
Tone:—Quieter—less doing—closing rather firmer —sellers reserved.

COTTON

Liverpool, Oct. 6.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 7,000 Bales
Total Day's Sales on Spec and for Exp 100 Bales
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 200 Bales.
Mid. Americans Spot —Universal standard 15.25 good inquiry
Egyptian F. G. F Sakellaridis 25.45d

New York 11 a.m.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

October	26.06
January	25.29
March	25.57

New York Noon Call

October	26.06
January	25.30
March	25.59

New Orleans 10 a.m.

October	25.07
January	25.15

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 6.

October	14.80 plus 18
December	14.52 „ 15
January	14.56 „ 13
March	14.57 „ 17
May	14.56 „ 17
July	14.35 „ 18

Egyptians November 21.00 January 20.22

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Oct. 6

Cotton Delivery Liverpool	Mid. Uplands	G. O. C
October	14.60	—.02
November	14.44	plus.02
December	14.37	no change
January	14.40	plus .02
February	14.41	„ .03
March	14.44	„ .04
April	14.42	„ .03
May	14.42	„ .03
June	14.36	„ .05
July	14.22	„ .05
August		13.97
September		13.59
October		13.33

Tone:—Quiet

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 6.

M. G., Bengal, Good	11.80
M. G. Bengal, Fully Good	12.20
M G Bengal Fine	12.60
No. 1 Oomra, Good	12.00
No. 1 Oomra, Fully Good	12.50
No. 1 Oomra Fine	13.00
M. G. Broach Good	12.20
M G Broach Fully Good	12.60
M. G. Broach Fine	13.00
M G Scinde Good	11.70
M. G. Scinde Fully Good	12.10
M G Scinde Fine	12.50

EGYPTIAN COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Oct. 6.

October	22.50 —.15
November	20.70 —.15
December	20.25 —.10
January	19.95 —.10
February	19.85 —.10
March	19.75 —.10
April	19.68 —.10
May	19.60 —.12
June	19.59 —.04
July	19.43 —.12

AMERICAN COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Oct. 6.

Futures at New York.

October	25.27 —.35
January	25.17 —.43
March	25.46 —.39
May	25.70 —.49

Liverpool, Oct. 6.

Cotton Delivery C. Liverpool.	Mid. Uplands	G. O.
October	14.60	—.02
January	14.40	plus 02
March	14.44	„ 04
May	14.42	„ 03

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 6.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	51,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's Export to Continent	3,000

Futures at New York

October	25.97 —.36
January	25.17 —.43
March	25.46 —.39
May	25.76 —.40
Spot Cotton at New York	26.25 —.35
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	25.05 —40

Futures at New Orleans

January	25.07 —.43
May	25.28 —.39

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 19 13/16
Silver —Foreign mined 70 7/8

LINSEED

London, Oct. 6.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Oct./Nov done 23 13/16
Linseed Tone:—Firmer Dearer.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net, Months Oct./Dec done buyers 43/1
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net Buyers, etc. Jan./April paid 43/9

London, Oct. 6.

Linseed La Plata Argentine Oct./Nov. sellers 22. New crop firm dearer—old crop quiet.
Cottonseed Bombay Dec./Jan. firm sellers 11 3/8.
Castorseed Bombay Oct./Nov sellers 32

London, Oct. 6.

Business was done in Linseed Bombay Oct/Nov. shipment at 24 1/4
Linseed La Plata Jan./Feb. shipment to Hull at 21.
Wheat Cargo Choice White Karachi afloat Oct. shipment at 63 5/8
Wheat Parcel Choice White Karachi Oct./Nov. at 63½.
Wheat Parcel Red Karachi Oct./Nov. shipment at 62 1/8

HIGH COURT.

HEAVY DAMAGES UNDER RENT ACT.

SUCCESSFUL ACTION BY EVICTED TENANTS.

(BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.)

Rangildas Lalloobhai ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
Baburao Ganesh and ors. ..... Defendants.

The defendants in this suit as well as in the sister suits some 19 in number, took out a notice of motion for an Order that they may be placed in occupation of the premises mentioned in the plaint and situate at Zaoba's Wadi, Thakurdwar, on the original terms and conditions and that the plaintiff may be ordered to pay them the sum of Rs. 3272 as compensation suffered by them for being evicted from the said premises. The application was made under Section 10A of the Bombay Rent (War Restrictions) Act II of 1918.

The plaintiff's original cause of action was that he intended to demolish the premises in suit together with two other buildings contiguous thereto and to erect upon the site thereof a new building consisting of a ground floor and two upper floors, the ground floor of which new building would be suitable for use as a factory for the manufacture of aluminim, brass and copper utensils, a portion of the first floor would be suitable for a godown and the remainder of the said building for residential purposes.

The plaintiff, however, could not get a license for the erection of the factory under Section 390 of the Bombay Municipal Act from the Municipal Commissioner in a residential locality. When the suit came on for hearing the plaintiff made an application for the amendment of his Plaint as he had been informed by the Municipality that no permit could be granted for the erection of the factory. He further stated that his Engineers had advised him to pull down the said buildings as they were old and dilapidated and required heavy repairs and to erect a new building on the said site. On the suit again coming up for hearing, the plaintiff stated that he wished to develop the property and that he was prepared to spend a sum of Rs. 1,60,000 on the new building. The trying Judge, the Hon. Mr. Justice Pratt, passed a decree against the defendants ordering them to vacate and deliver up peaceful possession of the premises on or before 8th December, 1923.

After the defendants had vacated, the plaintiff kept the premises closed from 8th December 1923 and did not take any steps to demolish the building and to erect new ones within 6 months from the said date, as required by the Rent Act. The defendants, therefore, took out the present notice of motion. On the hearing of the notice of motion, the plaintiff admitted that he had started pulling down the buildings after service of the notice of motion. The plaintiff in his affidavit in reply stated that it was his intention all along to demolish the said buildings but that there had been a delay in the matter owing to his illness and a long pilgrimage which he had undertaken. The learned Judge decided to award damages on the footing of a permanent eviction. His Lordship took evidence as to the damages suffered by the defendants and held that the plaintiff had unnecessarily evicted a large number of tenants. He, therefore, awarded damages to the defendants on the basis of the excess rents paid by them and also other expenses incidental to their eviction and removal to other places. The notice was made absolute and an order was passed in favour of the defendants for payment to them of a sum of about Rs. 7,000 in all and their costs of the application.

The Hon. the Advocate-General with Mr C. K. Daphtary instructed by Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Diwan, appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan with Mr. M. V. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Manilal and Kher, appeared for the defendants.

(Continued from column 6.)

of the honoured and respected names not only in the Indian commercial community, but in the whole of India. Sir Dadiba's vast and varied experience of Trade, Commerce, Industries and Finance would have given him the highest place in any country in these fields if he had been born there, but the accident of his birth placed him in a country where there are signboards placed at every nook and corner bearing the legend: *thus far and no further*. For Sir Dadiba to have accepted any appointment under the Government was a very great sacrifice and yet he accepted the post of the High Commissioner for India out of truly patriotic motives as he wanted to show how an Indian could honour such a post and make India honoured among the international States and the Imperial Colonies. During the last two years it has been seen that he made a highly successful High Commissioner and yet this was not what the retired pro-consuls and satraps wanted. Very obviously some dirty and mean tricks must have been played to compel a man of serene disposition, unruffled equanimity and above-board habits to send in his resignation of this post. Unfortunately no explanation has been forthcoming from the Government. In the absence of such an explanation, we can but guess that the policy of the Purchase of Stores pursued by him, his rigorous financial scrutiny and above all his being an Indian must have acted as an irritant upon some people. Rumours were long since coming that the management of the affairs of the Wembley Exhibition so far as India was concerned under the guidance of Sir Dadiba was not particularly agreeable to some retired Civilians who have found out jobs there. Whatever the causes may be a Press communique should be issued at once stating all the facts of this incident so that the public can judge just if a patriotic, respected and honoured man who accepted at a great sacrifice the post of High Commissioner has received any unworthy treatment and if so who are the real culprits. The public should at least insist on one thing and it is that no plea of bad health as was urged in the case of Lord Sinha should again be urged in this case also to screen all the incidence from the public gaze and criticism.

Economic & Financial Review.

IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY.

BY "KRISTODAS".

It is truly a sad development—the history of the Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited. India did not have any iron and steel industry in recent times though it is said and said with reason that she must have a well-developed industry in the past. The pillar standing near the Kutub Minar is sufficient evidence of that. It was one of the dreams of that practical dreamer, the late Mr. Jamshedji Tata, to have the iron and steel industry in this country on a well-established basis which would supply all local wants and requirements without that dependence upon foreign countries which was to be seen then. The struggles and strivings of those pioneer days read like a romance and though several times despair and dejection settled like a pall upon the early pioneers roaming in the forests of Chota Nagpur the never-to-be-defeated spirit of Mr. Tata carried that little band inspired by true vision to their destination. Who can describe what must have moved those ardent spirits camping in the deepest recesses of forests considered as the haunts of tigers and other wild beasts, when day after day their wanderings in search of the elusive metal or coal-fields were unsuccessful and they had to return to the camp without carrying their work a step further? Some of them might have left it off but there was the fire and the ardent enthusiasm of that prince of pioneers among the Indian businessmen, Mr. Tata, who was determined upon starting the Iron and Steel Industry and giving his country a place among the leading nations of the world. Those early struggles met with success after all, and the history of the concern shows that it met with almost an unprecedented progress during its early career. It is a common superstition amongst us that one should be afraid of too much success meeting one's efforts, as otherwise it may make the gods envious of us and bring about a catastrophe where you expected none. The same thing happened to the iron and steel industry, after its success in pre-war days as an infant industry and its marvellous success during the war days. The end of the War saw after a brief period of spurious boom, a great depression coming over all the trades and industries and the iron and steel industry proved no exception.

RAIDERS IN THE MARKET.

Not only this but manufacturers of Great Britain, Germany, and Belgium who were busy supplying essential military wants of their own countries when the War was going on, began to feverishly rake up the markets of the world for their wares for which there was no home market due to depression and reaction. What easier than that India should again attract their attention as one of the greatest customers as she was during the pre-war days? They wanted to revive old connections and to make anew this market their own. They found with some dismay that India had developed an indigenous iron and steel industry while they were busy fighting. They were not, however, people to be permanently dismayed and they began an economic campaign of dumping their wares upon this country in order to cripple indigenous industries and to win back the Indian market for themselves. The Indian industry soon found that it was an up-hill work to fight against these odds and to keep up its prosperous career in this competition with foreign manufacturers. It was realised both by those concerned in this industry and the economists and publicists outside that unless protection was given to the industry it would be hopelessly and irretrievably ruined. The wheels of the Government move slowly and specially a foreign Government and so it took more than four years for a measure of protection to be passed by the Indian Legislature. It was urged with very great emphasis that time was one of the greatest elements of success in the fight of the iron and steel industry for its very existence and that the greater delay there was in recognising its claims for protection the greater was the danger of the Industry being hopelessly lost to this country. And yet the Powers-that-be were not moved to quicken their pace and did not respond to the S.O.S. flashed out by the Iron and Steel Industry. Even while the slow enquiries of the Tariff Board were going on the European commercial interests made a dead-set against any idea of protection to the iron and steel industry, thus showing how their interests radically differed from the interests of the country at large.

PROTECTION.

At last a protective measure was passed by the Indian Legislature in May last. At that time and even now there is a cry of distress, there is an interrogation if the remedy did not come too late, if the doctors did not take too long a time to hurry over to the side of the patient and to infuse oxygen to quicken the failing pulse? Besides the great delay that happened in giving this much needed protection the protective measure even when it has come, has proved short of expectations and has not been worked in the spirit in which it should have been if the industry had to be saved from extinction. One of the greatest dangers apprehended even while the measure was being discussed by the Legislative Assembly was that a rise in exchange would nullify all the advantages of protective duties and so it has happened, for ever since the protective measure was passed the exchange is rising, giving a practical bounty to foreign manufacturers who can very safely snap their fingers at protective duties which were none too high. Mr. R. D. Tata, presiding at the annual General Meeting of the Company, emphasised this very aspect of the question and said that on account of the rise in exchange the benefits expected from the protective duties had largely been neutralised and that it had stopped or diminished the imports of British and Continental iron and steel articles. As will be seen from the following figures the imports of Continental steel bars have increased since the Tariff Bill was passed:

	June	July	August
1923 ...	7,756	3,352	9,736
1924 ...	15,216	15,847	15,470

The Tariff Board after looking into the figures and accounts of the Iron and Steel Company came to the conclusion that unless the selling price of finished steel in India was Rs. 180 per ton the steel industry would go under. British and Continental manufacturers are at present fully able to undersell the local manufacturers and the outlook appears to be entirely hopeless unless the Government increased the duties in proportion to the rise in Exchange for which powers have been given to them under the Act. Spokesmen of the Government in the Legislative Assembly are fond of dilating on the help the Government has rendered to industries and the general uplift of the country. If there is any honesty and truth behind these statements the present time may be utilised for showing these in the best practical manner by not passing any extraordinary legislation but simply utilising the powers which have been placed in their hands by the representatives of the people. If even this is not done, people will be free to draw their own conclusions, at least such people as have not formed their conclusions already with regard to the real nature and aims and objects of the present Government. The total indifference shown by the Government to the Bills of Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas and their refusal to provide even such an ordinary courtesy as the setting apart of a Government day for the discussion of those Bills in response to what was practically an unanimous public demand and their refusal hitherto to do anything to put all their powers under the Steel Industries Protection Act into operation, show, if such evidence is still required, that even if individual officers of the Government are in sympathy with and would have no objection to adopt progressive measures, the system as such will not be moved to anything unless India is placed in full possession of those powers which a self-governing Dominion has.

RISING EXCHANGE.

In this connection it is very interesting to note that the Minister for Post and Telegraphs to the Government of South Africa, speaking in the House of Assembly emphasised the fact that "the increase in freight rates was a serious blow to the interests of South Africa", and declared that "if the shipping companies were going to hold the country to a ransom, the Government must seriously consider the position." He further on observed that 'the Government desired to see that South Africa got the best possible deal and they were not going to be bullied by the Union Castle or any other Company." What a refreshing contrast this frank and bold utterance is to the submission of the Government of India to any hectoring demands which may be made by the Secretary of State for India on behalf of certain vested interests or the demands of even shipping companies concerned with whom the mail contracts are placed at present. There was a complaint last year in the Legislature voiced by prominent members that undue preference was shown to a non-Indian Line between Burma and India with regard to carrying of Government coal and despite several interpellations and representations from public bodies the Government remained obdurate and neither remedied the evil complained of nor disclosed the true facts. The moral is obvious! A truly national Government will stand up for the interests of the country against any interests whether they may be of the Imperial Government or of some Big Business, but a Government which is a foreign Government can never stand up for either national rights or national honour.

In this connection it may be pointed out that while Government are considering the advisability of increasing tariff duties in consonance with a rising exchange, one remedy lies open to them and even this they do not choose to put into practical operation. This is the purchase of all requirements of the Government Departments or of semi-Government Departments from indigenous concerns. It came to light in the evidence taken by the Tariff Board with regard to protection for cement that Engineers of the Government and semi-Government Departments gave preference always to British cement. The same is the case with iron and steel. Belgian manufacturers can sell their wares at Rs. 85 per ton in the local market against about Rs. 180 per ton considered by the Tariff Board a reasonable price. Would it not be better for all public purchases to be made locally and thus to give patronage to indigenous industries in conjunction with increases in duties which Government grudge to effect though empowered by the Act.

SIR DADIBA DALAL.

An apposite instance of what should be expected from a foreign Government is furnished by the treatment which has been recently meted out to Sir Dadiba Dalal, one

(Continued in Column 4.)

POONA RACES.

AUTUMN MEETING. 2ND DAY.

RACKLE ANNEXES BIG PRIZE

The support given to Poona's second meeting was in every way satisfactory. All the stands were filled with an enthusiastic crowd who took a keen interest in the ten events provided. Punters had a bad day out, for, most favourites had a very thin time.

The big prize went to Mr. Sorabjee's Rackle—a mare that had been showing good form over distance lately. Scandalous was the only outright favourite to score and Hamiar the winner of the Second Division of the Hokar Plate was the longest-priced outsider. Byramjee and Godfrey accounted for a double each. The former saddled the winners of the two divisions of the Curzon Plate, Barnett and Perkins were the most successful jockeys of the afternoon, both of them riding home two winners apiece. Easton, had his first winner of the season in Cardiff and Cronan gave Hill, who was making his first appearance in Poona his first success.

The First Division of the Holkar Plate which opened the meeting saw sixteen starters go to the post. Yildiz and Raad found a host of supporters, the former eventually ending up the favourite. The race went to an outsider in Villa who gained an easy victory over Adwan. On returning to scale Buckley lodged a complaint against S. Meekings the rider of Villa for crossing. After a lengthy enquiry the Stewards disqualified Villa and gave the race to Adwan. An accident in this race marred the sport to a slight extent. Tamaren dislodged his rider at the third furlong. Clarke escaped with a shaking which prevented him from fulfilling his other engagements.

The Second Division of this Plate was annexed by the outsider Hamiar who was quite neglected this time. With Easton in the saddle yesterday, he made no mistake and led from start to finish Young Takreet chased him all the way but had to rest content with second place two lengths behind. Third place went to another neglected candidate Solomon's Song piloted by Barnett. Surety the favourite could get no nearer than fifth and was well blown at the finish, while Paleface raced in the rear this time. Favouritism centred on Brazee in the Third Division of this Plate, but he never gave his supporters any hope during the race. The winner turned up in Cardiff who seems to have been well supported by his connections. Mcquade induced Burra Slam into second place but though his mount was travelling well under the whip he could make no impression on the winner. Rex ran a good race and was close behind Mootrub at the finish.

All the twelve starters elected to run in the Paisley Plate a sprint event for horses on the 4th Division. The Lily paraded before the stands but refused to go to the post. After dancing in front of the members' stand for about ten minutes she was ultimately withdrawn. Lucy Carmer was a slightly better favourite than Rare Sport. Both of these were badly beaten by Cronan who gave T. Hill, a new-comer, his first win in this country. Rare Sport was none too well placed in the early stages and though he came up well near home, it was too late.

Pomme Anna was considered unbeatable in the First Division of the Salisbury Plate and was made a string favourite. Here again the favourite went down, victory going to Lady Rita, who was extremely well handled by Barnett. Pomme Anna was racing in the ruck for some time and in spite of a splendid run up the straight the winner held out by half a length. Some Scribe was a far third after lying well up for three quarters of the journey. Jovial raced in the rear all the way and let down a large following.

Panters divided their attentions between Marby and Yenite in the second division of this plate though there were many enquiries after Prince Hamed and White Dart. Barnettt followed up his previous success by a splendid win on Prince Hamed who gained the verdict by a neck after occupying an inconspicuous position till the turn was negotiated. Yenite gave his supporters great hopes up the straight and seemed rather unfortunate. Godfrey's other candidate Irrigate filled third place in front of Old Chris.

Both Marby and Perfect Day ran disappointingly. The latter moved out last out of the gate and remained there.

Only Allington declined in the Ebor Handicap the big event. In this field of seventeen the Count had a large following while Rackle and Risen Again were by no means neglected. This race was characterised by an exciting finishing in which Rackle and Prague were concerned. The latter looked like materialising when Townsend forged his way in another rails and snatched the verdict by a neck. The Count withstood a strong rush from Risen Again near home. After doing most of the running Perambulator weakened when the Straight was reached, while Wasp never showed in the race.

Scandalous was very fractious on the way to the starting gate and had to be coaxed to the post. This did not in any way interfere with his chances for he won pulling up from Murmansk. Mr. Galstaun's Golden Square proved that his last victory was no fluke by running with third place after making a late bid. Chummy led till the turn and then retired. Thought to possess the best change in the race, Harry Tate ran very disappointingly.

The Kolhapur Stable completed a double in the next division of this plate when Kaser Girl gained an easy victory from her Stable companion Krishnakumari. Perkins did not allow his mount to go off with her characteristic lead and was content to lie third. Up the Straight he had no difficulty in disposing of Husky the pacemaker.

Krishnakumari ran a different race to her previous outings and was in deed moving well at the finish. My Realm and Tarvie the best backed horses failed to justify the confidence placed in them by finishing among the "also rans."

A winning favourite wound up the proceedings in the Hopeful Plate of 5 furlongs. Burn was well away from the barrier on Costa Rica and victory was assured from the third furlong. Bismark tried hard but could never watch the speed of the winner. Mozan placed third with a late rush, while Shums retired after leading till the turn.

THE HOLKAR PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300 and third Rs. 200. For Arabs in the 3rd Division. W. A. reduced 3 lbs. Winners, since 31st March, 1923, once 4 lbs; twice 7 lbs; oftener 12 lbs.

Mr Abdulla Mana's ADWAN 8-0 Buckley ...
Mr. Eve's RAAD 8-6 Bowley 2
Messrs. Noble and J D Crawford's YILDIZ 8-0 Burn .....
Mr C Chhotalall's VILLA 8-0 S J Meekings

Not run: Horizon, Watee, Sea Spray and Abadi.

Also Ran:—Sanderson 9-1 Roberts, Karkadan 9-0 Harrison, Brindisi 9-0 Barnett, Little Joker 8-10 Townsend, Tamaran 8-8 Clarke, Mooshir 8-8 Dobie, Toofan 8-6 Ritchie, Salvador 8-6 J G Meekings, Afsar Jung 8-0 Aldridge, Aftab 8-0 Raymond, Gold Spoon 8-0 Marsh, Visto 7-0 Purtoosingh.

The Race.—Adwan raced to the front the moment they were released and cracked the pace from Karkadan and Raad. Yildiz and Villa were lying handy. Past the third furlong Adwan was still in the running while Yildiz and Villa worked their way up. They came into the straight in this order and here Villa challenged Adwan. A good race home resulted in Villa going better by 1 length and a quarter. Raad was a good third 3/4 lengths behind and Yildiz fourth 1½ lengths away. Tamaran came down before the turn was reached and Clarke was brought in the ambulance. Buckley the rider of Adwan lodged an objection against Villa for crossing. The Stewards upheld this and gave the race to the second horse.

Time:—1 minute 55 2/5 seconds.
First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 64/8. Places Rs. 21-8. Rs. 19 and Rs. 16.
Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 24/8. Places Rs. 10. Rs. 11 and Rs. 8.
Favourite:—Yildiz.
Trainer:—Owner.

THE HOLKAR PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300 and third Rs. 200. For Arabs in the 3rd Division. W. A. reduced 3 lbs. Winners since 31st March 1923, once 4 lbs; twice 7 lbs; oftener 12 lbs.

Mr Mahomed Athgar's HAMIAR 9-0 Easton
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's YOUNG TAKREET 8-0 Perkins .....
Mr A Khan's SOLOMON'S SONG 8-0 Barnett .....
Mr Lawood Isak's MAXIM 8-8 Bowley .....

Also Ran.—Paleface 9-4 Burn, Cairo 9-4 Buckley; Basra Hope 9-7 A C Walker, Rising Star 9-0 Harrison, Witness 9-0 Raymond, Nezi 8-13 Syed Saleh, Nassim 8-10 Thompson, Detective 8-7, Roomali 8-6 —, Some Scamp 8-0 —, Ferozeshah 8-0 S Black, Chanchoon 8-0, Aldridge, Vadnan 8-0 Roberts, Surety 8-0 Dobie, Elser 7-4, Panipat 7-4.

The Race.—A considerable delay the barrier rose to a poor start. Ferozeshah turned round and was badly left. As soon as they were released Hamiar went to the front and made the running from Young Takreet, Solomon's Song, Some Scamp, Basra Hope, Surety and Maxim. Paleface was racing in the ruck while Nassim was trailing last. Nearing the fourth furlong Young Takreet moved up and was racing level with the leader. Surety, Some Scamp and Maxim were very prominent at this stage. Hamiar maintained his lead and went easily up the straight to win by 2 lengths from Young Takreet who tried hard to get on terms. Solomon's Song withstood a strong rush from Maxim and finished third ½ a length behind. The same distance separated the fourth horse.

Time:—1 minute 54 3/5 seconds.
First Tote paid—Win Rs. 355/8. Places Rs. 73/8. Rs. 22/8 and Rs. 56/8.
Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 202/8. Places Rs. 39. Rs. 12 and Rs. 53.
Trainer:—Syed Mustapha.
Favourite.—Surety.

THE HOLKAR PLATE. Division III.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; and third Rs. 200. For Arabs in the 3rd Division. W. A. reduced 3 lbs. Winners since 31st March, 1923, once 4 lbs. twice 7 lbs; oftener 12 lbs.

Mr Dawood Isak's CARDIFF 8-0 W G Thompson .....
Mr R H Jackson's BURRA SLAM 8-0 McQuade .....
Mr S Dhunjibhoy's MOOTRUB 8-0 Barnett .....
Mr C Chhotalall's REX 8-12 S J Meekings

Did not run:—Nizamuddin.

Also Ran:—Jerwan 9-12 Easton, Kapurthala 9-4 Marsh, Waabil 9-0 M Hoyt, History 9-0 J G Meekings, Laffy 8-10 Donnelly, Eed 8-12 Harrison, Officer 8-7 Fahad, Dilfarash 8-6 Aldridge, Brazee 8-6 Buckley, Mookif 8-6 A C Walker, Cowley 8-0 Townsend, Misser 8-0 S Black, Hound 8-0 Bowley, Hazim 8-0 Roberts, Billy Bunter 7-4 F Black.

The Race.—A fairly good start saw Waabil flash out chased by Mookif and Officer. Waabil did not maintain his lead for long and resigned to Officer who now set the pace to Mookif, Burra Slam, Jerwan, Mootrub, Brazee and Rex. Waabil and Cardiff were racing in the bunch. Past the fourth furlong Officer was leading by lengths from Mookif who was followed by Mootrub, Jerwan, Burra Slam, Cardiff and Rex. Approaching the turn Officer fell away leaving Cardiff at the head of affairs. Cardiff entered the straight with Mootrub close on his heels. In the run home Cardiff was never troubled and won comfortably by 1 length. Burra Slam came up strong under the whip and beat Mootrub finishing 2 lengths in front of him. ½ length separated Rex the fourth horse.

Time:—1 minute 55 3/5 seconds.
First Tote paid—Win Rs. 77. Places Rs. 33, Rs. 126 and Rs. 48-8.
Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 46. Places Rs. 18. Rs. 64 and Rs. 25/8.
Favourite.—Brazee.
Trainer:—Abdul Wahid.

THE PAISLEY PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700 and third Rs. 300. A handicap for horses in the 4th Division.

Mr. C Vaz's CRONAN 7-8 T Hill 1
Nawab Mir Manadi Ali Khan's LUCY CARMER 7-3 A T Harrison .....
Captain R S King's RARE SPORT 9-2 McQuade .....
Mr V Sesha Reddy's FLORAL FETE 7-13 W G Thompson .....

Not run: The Lily was withdrawn.

Also Ran:—Elkie 9-7 Ritchie, High Jinks 9-5 Buckley, Expectant 8-13 Donnelly, Cushat Law 8-13 Easton, Sarina 8-11 Purtoosingh, St. Simon's Fancy 8-5 S J Meekings, Troop Leader 7-0 S Black.

The Race.—The Lily refused to go the post and was withdrawn from the race. The starter got them away on level terms. Floral Fete got a flying start and led by a couple of lengths from Cronan, Lucy Carmer, Expectant and Troop Leader. Rare Sport showed out in front of the others. There was no change in this order till the turn where Floral Fete tired and here the field closed in. Cronan entered the straight closely attended by Expectant and Lucy Carmer. In the run home Cronan easily shook off the attentions of Lucy Carmer and gained the verdict by 1½ lengths. Rare Sport came up strong in front of the stands and finished third ¼ length behind. Floral Feto finished 3 lengths away fourth.

Time:—1 minute 15 3/5 seconds.
First Tote paid—Win Rs. 86. Places Rs. 22, Rs. 15 and Rs. 16/8.
Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 79/8. Places Rs. 17. Rs. 8 and Rs. 9.
Favourites.—Lucy Carmer and Rare Sport.

Trainer.—C Jennings.

THE SALISBURY PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; and third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in the 3rd Division.

Nawabzada Sayeed Uzzafar Khan's LADY RITA 8-3 Barnett .....
Mr Kelso's POMME ANNA 9-2 Dobie .....
Mr Vernon's SOME SCRIBE 8-11 A T Harrison .....
Mr R H Gahagan's LOMO 8-5 W G Thompson .....

All ran.

Also Ran:—Le Famin 9-2 Donnelly, Allensmore 8-11 J G Meekings, Sarsaparilla 8-9 Raymond, Jovial 8-8 Burn, Cyllian 8-3 Ritchie.

The Race.—They moved out together on settling down Allensmore I streaked away with a good lead and raced in front of Some Scribe, Cyllian, Lomo, Lady Rita and Pomme Anna. Jovial was last but one with Sarsaparilla last. At the fourth furlong the field closed in. Allensmore I still held a slight advantage from Some Scribe, Cyllian, Lady Rita and Pomme Anna. Cyllian petered away on nearing the 3rd furlong and a little later Allensmore I dropped out. Lady Rita moved up on the outside and showed her field into the straight. Pomme Anna came up and joined the issue. A fine race saw Lady Rita refusing to be impressed, the race going to her by ¼ a length. Some Scribe finished a fair third 1 3/4 length behind. 2 lengths separated third and fourth.

Time:—1 minute 43 4/5 seconds.
First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 78/8. Places Rs. 17/8. Rs. 14/8 and Rs. 16.
Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 32. Places Rs. 8/8. Rs. 7 and Rs. 7/8.
Favourite.—Pomme Anna.
Trainer:—R Bence.

THE SALISBURY PLATE. (Div. II.)—Distance 1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

Mr. D. Andrade's PRINCE HAMED 8-10, Barnett .....
Messrs. J H Currie and C. Jenning's YENITE 8-10 Ritchie .....
Mr. Kelso's IRRIGATE 7-11 Burn .....
Messrs. D. M. Motabhoy and Rajmahomed Vazir's 7-7 Purtoosingh .....

Not run:—Ceremony.

Also Ran:—Rakings 9-9 Harrison, Bridal Blush 9-3 Walker, Perfect Day 8-6 Bowley, Marby 9-2 Marsh, White Dart 8-13 Townsend, Mimi 8-8 T. Hill, Blackwater, 8-3 Donnelly, Headstrong 7-2 S Black.

The Race:—Perfect Day was the last to find his legs. Bridal Blush was the quickest into her stride and flashed out for a brief space. She however quickly made way for Cenite who also showed only for a while. After a furlong was covered Headstrong assumed the lead and cut a cracking pace. His nearest attendants were Mimi, Rakings, White Dart, Marby and Irrigate with Yenite racing ahead of the others. At the 4th furlong Headstrong was leading by lengths from Rakings and Mimi, the others following in practically the same order. Headstrong shot his bolt at the third furlong leaving Mimi to enter the straight in front of Irrigate and Yenite. Up the straight, Yenite had successfully dealt with Irrigate, and looked a winner when Prince Hamed drew out on the outside and snatched the verdict by a neck, 3/4 length separated second and third a neck third and fourth.

Time.—1min. 43 1/5 secs.
First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 70. Places Rs. 25-8. Rs. 26-8 and Rs. 31-8.
Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 35. Places Rs. 11-8. Rs. 16-8 and 12-8.
Favourite.—Marby.
Trainer.—E S Godfrey.

THE EBOR HANDICAP. Distance 1½ miles. Winner, Rs. 7,500; second Rs. 2,500; third, Rs. 1,250. A Handicap for all Horses.

Mr H B Sorabjee's RACKLE 7-8 Townsend 1
Mr. R Gujadhur's PRAGUE 9-3 Ritchie ... 2
Mr. Eve's THE COUNT 8-10 A C Walker 3
Mr. A M Khairaz's RISEN AGAIN 8-1 Burn 4

Not Run: Allington.

Also Ran:—Swithin 9-10 Easton, Light Jester 9-3 Dobie, Knight of Clonmel 8-13 Bowley, Silver Saint 7-8 Black, Wasp 8-10 Harrison, Colchy 8-8 Buckley, Perambulator 7-6 F. Black, Charlie's Smile 8-0 Sheldon, Miss Evans 7-13 Barnett, Festivity 7-10 Thompson, Starboard 7-8 McQuade, Christmas Holiday 7-4 M Hoyt, Charles William 6-7 C Hoyt.

The Race:—The barrier rose to a splendid start. Swithin jumped out and showed the way to Perambulator, Starboard, The Count, Light Jester, Charles William and Festivity. Prague and Rackle were racing prominently in the bunch. At the mile Perambulator went in to the lead and was followed by Starboard. The Count, Light Jester and Festivity. Charlie's Smile brought up the rear far behind. There was no change in this order till the third furlong, where Miss Evans worked upon the outside and was racing third close up behind Perambulator and Starboard. The Count was racing fourth, Prague fifth and Light Jester sixth. Perambulator came into the straight where he retired. Prague looked a winner when Rackle dashed in on the rails and after a fine race won by a neck. 1½ lengths away finished The Count who withstood a strong rush from Risen Again by a neck.

Time.—2mins. 9 secs.
First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 60-8. Places Rs. 28-8. Rs. 80 and Rs. 21-8.
Second Tote paid: Win Rs. 53. Places Rs. 29-8. Rs. 28 and Rs. 17.
Favourite.—Mr. Eve's bracket.
Trainer:—D. Greenbalch, Jnr.

THE CURZON PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; third, Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

H H Maharaa of Kolhapur's SCANDALOUS 7-13 (car 8-3) Perkins 1
Mr. A M Somji's MURMANSK 9-6 Marsh ... 2
Mr. J C Galstaun's GOLDEN SQUARE 8-8 Dobie 3
Mr. Eve's GREEN MALT 8-12 A C Walker 4

All ran.

Also Ran:—Chummy 9-5 Ritchie, Harry Tate 9-3 Burn, Golden Fancy 8-8 Buckley, Dugald Dalgetty 8-5 Harrison, Princess Fari 7-12 Townsend, The Minx 7-8 S J Meekings.

The Race:—The Minx and Scandalous gave trouble and delayed the start. When the tapes were raised. The Minx stood off and was left about twenty lengths. Belvere was the smartest away and raced clear of Chummy, Murmansk, and Scandalous. After a furlong Chummy joined Belverere and the two raced ahead of Murmansk, Scandalous, Harry Tate and Green Malt. The Minx was hopelessly out of the running. Both the leaders petered away at the turn leaving Murmansk and Scandalous to enter the straight. The latter soon forged ahead and won hard held by 1½ lengths. Golden Square made a late bid and secured third place 1½ lengths behind, while 1 length separated Green Malt.

Harry Tate was fifth.

Time.—1min. 14 4/5 secs.
1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 45. Places Rs. 17-8. Rs. 34-8 and Rs. 29-8.
2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 26. Places Rs. 10-8. Rs. 28-8. and Rs. 17-8.
Favourites.—Harry Tate and Scandalous.
Trainer.—Byramjee Rustomjee.

THE CURZON PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance 6 Furlongs

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; third, Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's KASER GIRL 9-6 Perkins 1
S S Akkasaheb Maharaj's KRISHNA KUMARI 9-2 Burn 2
Mr. P M Cursetjee's HUSKY 9-3 Sheldon ... 3
Mr. C N Wadia's SPATCHCOCK 8-11 Buckley 4

All ran.

Also Ran.—Cap-a-Pie 7-0 F Black, Tarvie 8-10 Dobie, My Realm 8-8 Barnett, Discobolus 8-5 Audas, Belle Syme 7-10 Thompson, Musk Rat 7-8 S J Meekings.

The Race:—They were despatched on level terms. Spatchcock was the first to break the line but quickly resigned to Husky who bowled along at a many pace in front of Kaser Girl, Spatchcock, Tarvie and My Realm. Discobolus showed in front of the others. At the fourth furlong Husky was still doing the running but he was followed at this stage by Discobolus, Kaser Girl lay handy third on the rails with Spatchcock and Tarvie prominent. They came into the straight in this order. At this juncture Husky weakened. Kaser Girl drew out and won with a lot in hand by 3/4 length. Krishna Kumari came up with a fine run at the finish and passed Husky by ½ a length. Spatchcock was fourth 3/4 length behind.

Time.—1min. 14 secs.
1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 115. Places Rs. 34-8. Rs. 27-8. and Rs. 43-8.
2nd Tote paid—Win Rs. 64. Places Rs. 17-8. Rs. 13 and Rs. 25.
Favourite—My Realm.
Trainer.—Byramjee Rustomjee.

THE HOPEFUL PLATE.—Distance about 5 longs..

Winner 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division.

Mr. R. R. S.'s COSTA RICA 8-12 Burn 1
Mr. Ardeshir Cursetjee's BISMARK 8-13 Easton 2
Mr. Eve's MOZAN 8-7 Bowley 3
Mr H M Sidick's PENINSULA 7-11 McQuade 4

Not run: Johar and Napoleon.

Also Ran:—Mahir 9-7 Perkins, Shums 9-0 Audas, Silver Cloud 9-0 Raymond, Sahoo 8-11 Buckley, Kamel 8-8 Bobie, Wadi 8-7 T. Hill, Khatar 8-5 Barnett, Pride of Iraq 8-2 S J. Meekings, Yadhghar 8-2 Harrison, Kitchener 7-13 Thompson, Nadir Shah 7-9 F Black, Malabar 7-8 M Hoyt, Aerial Mail 7-7 S Black.

The Race.—After some trouble they moved out in straggling fashion. Aerial Mail made play from Nadir Shah, Kitchener, Bismark, Costa Rica and Sahoo. After a furlong was traversed Shums moved up on the rails and raced second behind Aerial Mail. Following Shums the order was Bismark, Costa Rica, Mozan and Nadir Shah. Sahoo was also racing prominently. Aerial Mail came as far as the bend where he retired. Entering the straight Costa Rica drew out and sailed away an easy winner by 2½ lengths. Mozan made a rush on the outside but Bismark stalled by a head. Peninsula was fourth half a length behind.

Time.—1min. 9 secs.
1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 46. Places Rs. 21. Rs. 40 and Rs. 23.
2nd Tote paid.—Win Rs. 36. Places Rs. 13-8. Rs. 21-8 and Rs. 13.
Favourite.—Costa Rica.
Trainer.—E S Godfrey.

KARACHI AUTUMN MEETING.

FIRST DAY'S RESULTS'

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Oct. 7.

The Karachi Autumn Meeting opened to-day with a card of six events. Four bookmakers stood up for the day, but business was very poor. The fields were fair in all the races and were evenly contested. The double event tote on the Mahr Handicap and the Desert Plate) was operated and paid a dividend of Rs. 137. In the Mahr Handicap an objection against the rider of Paris for bumping was overruled. The weather was pleasant and attendance good. The Details:—

INDUS HANDICAP. Distance 5 furlongs. Winner Rs. 700, second Rs. 200, third Rs. 100. A Handicap for C. Bs.

Majors C Newton Davis and D W Bruce's TO-DAY 7/5 (cd 7-8) Akbar Ali 1
Capt R G MacArthur's PERCEPTION 10-11, Harroway 2
Capt. R G MacArthur's LEGACY 8-7 J Tymon 3
Messrs. Humphery and Archdale's TIXNOTER 8-10, Mr. Jerome 4

Also Ran: Mountain Apple, Perception Legacy, Hitana Tixnoter.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 91.

MANORA HANDICAP. Distance 5 furlongs. A handicap for English, Colonial and C B Ponies, 14-2 and under.

Mr Hassan Ali's WANGY 8-3 Akbar Ali 1
H H Mir of Khairpur's JILL 8-12 J Tymon 2
Miss N Burke's ARAB DUKE 7-9 Meherjee 3
Major Exham's BRENOCK 9-11 Capt Bernard 4

Also Ran: Little Mouse.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 18.

KARACHI HURDLES. Distance R C over 6 Flights.

A handicap Hurdle Race for Horses and all Ponies 14-2, and under.

Lt H Engine Talbot's GLAXO 10-4 Mr Jerome 1
Capt. J Tizlewood's UPHILL 12-7 Harraway 2
Lt-Col. W macLeod's LADY EVELYN 9-0 (cd. 9-5) Maj. Jackson 3
Mr E Griffith's EASTER HOLIDAY 12-3, Maj. Bruce 4

Also Ran: Curragha 10-11.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 20.

Curragna fell but jockey remounted and finished.

MALAR HANDICAP. Distance 5 furlongs A handicap for C B. Ponies 14-2, and under, that have not won a race value Rs. 200 or over at the time of the declaration to start. Winner Rs. 500, second Rs. 100, third Rs. 50.

K S Sardar Jamal Khan's SARASWATI 9-10 J Tymon 1
Mr A Ghulam Hussain's PARIS 8-0 Akbar Ali 2
Mr Hussain Mohomed's JUBILEE 7-7 Ali Box 3
Maj D B Edward's MAN O' FRISCO 8-7, Meherjee 4

Also Ran:—Sunbeam 10-0, Continent 9-4, Sun Star 7-7. (cd. 8-6), Little Man 7-7, Banffshire 7-0.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 30.

SANDSPIT HANDICAP. Distance 6 furlongs. Winner Rs. 700, second Rs. 200 third Rs. 100. A handicap for Horses in the 3rd and 4th Division.

Maj. C S Jackson's SENSFORD 9-10 Owner 1
Majors D W Bruce and C N Davis' TREDDLE 12-0 Jerome 2
Col. A Heyland's CROOKHEY HALL 7-0 Tynion 3
Mr S Woodward's TWO GATES 10-0 Harraway 4

Also Ran: Pref 6-7 (d. 7-5).

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 9.

DESERT PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs. Winner Rs. 700, second Rs. 220; third Rs. 100. A Handicap for All Arabs.

Mr. M Ismailji's SIR VISTO 8-12 (cd 9-10) O'Brien 1
Malik Shah Jahans 'RAJA 9-8 Capt Barnard 2
Mr G W Donnelly's DIAMOND KING 9-4, Meherjee 3
Mr. S Woodward's FIRST IMPRESSIONS 8-12, Harraway 4

Also Ran:—Blue Beard 9-12, Mohsel 9-3, Master Malik 8-5, Rare Find 8-4, Armin 8-0 Golden Corn.

Tote paid: Win Rs 15.

CALCUTTA MONSOON RACING SEASON.

WINNING OWNERS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 7

The first three winning owners in the Calcutta Monsoon Racing Season which concluded on Saturday were Mr. Dee with the stake value of Rs. 41,850. Mr. J. C Galstaun Rs. 32,900; Mr. T G Evers Rs 14,025 Clarke, A Beedham and J. D. Scott were the three first winning trainers; while Harrison, Cooper and A D. Walker head the list of winning jockeys. Of the horses Waterbill Silence and Hakgalla show the best records in order named.

JOCKEY SUSPENDED.

Jockey Morris has been suspended by the Stewards of the W. I. T. Club till January 1925 for having pulled Golden Tor, which placed fourth in the Second Division of the Curragh Plate on Saturday, October 4.

G. Smith and F. Herbert will again be riding in India this winter. They sail during the first week of November and expect to return in March.

UNITY DAY.

TO-DAY'S MEETING AT CHOWPATTY SANDS.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and Central Khilafat Committee a public meeting will be held on the Chowpatty Sands to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to express Bombay's gratitude to the Almighty for sparing Mahatma Gandhi through his fast and to adopt the Resolutions of the Hindu-Muslim Unity Conference at Delhi. Sjts. Vithalbhai J. Patel, Khwaja Kamaladin, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Jamnadas M. Mehta, Dr. N. D. Savarkar, Sjts. Abdullabhai Husseinbhai Lalji, K. P. Khadilkar, K. Natrajan, K. E. Nariman, Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson, Sjt. Asfaq Ali, and other distinguished leaders will address the meeting.

CALL TO VOLUNTEERS.

All the Sahayaks and Volunteers of different Corps in Bombay are requested to be present with their respective uniforms at the Chowpatty Sands Meeting to-day at 5 p.m. (S.T.) sharp.

UNITY DAY CELEBRATIONS.

AT THANA.

A public meeting under the joint auspices of the Salsette Taluka Congress Committee and the National Home Rule League will be held at the Thana vegetable market to-day (Wednesday) at 9-30 p.m. for celebrating the Unity Day and for adopting the resolutions passed by the Delhi Unity Conference.

AT BANDRA.

Under the auspices of the above Committee a public meeting of the citizens of Bandra will be held to-day at 9 p.m. (S.T.) to offer prayers on the occasion of the successful termination of Mahatma Gandhi's Fast. The resolutions of the Unity Conference at Delhi will also be explained to the public at the meeting. Several leaders have been invited to address the meeting. All are cordially requested to attend the meeting at the Hall of the Khedival Tobacco Company, behind the office of the Bandra Village Congress Committee, Corner of Hill Road and Khar Road, Bandra.

AT VILLE PARLE.

Under the auspices of the Vile Parle Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Laxmi Chowk, Vile Parle to celebrate the Unity Day and offer thanksgiving prayers to the Almighty for keeping up the health of Mahatmaji, and to explain the resolutions passed at the Unity Conference with a view to promote and strengthen the bonds of unity amongst all communities in India.

Acharya Lalitji, Mr. Bhawanishanker, and Mr. Karsondas will conduct the prayer and Messrs. Gokuldas Raichura, K. F. Nariman, S. H. Jhabvala and others will be among the speakers. All are cordially invited to be present.

AT SANTA CRUZ.

According to the instructions of the Delhi Unity Conference and the Working Committee of the Congress, the Santa Cruz Village Congress Committee will celebrate the Unity Day to-day, at 9 p.m. when a public meeting of the citizens of Santa Cruz will be held at Harji Mulji Wadi under the presidentship of Mr. J. K. Mehta. Prayers will be offered to the Almighty for the happy termination of Mahatma's fast and the resolutions of the Unity Conference will be explained to the public. At the end of the meeting a kirtan will take place. The residents of Santa Cruz belonging to different communities are cordially invited to attend.

LADIES' MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha a public meeting of the ladies will be held to-day (Wednesday) in Madhav Bag at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) when the speakers will explain the resolutions passed at the Unity Conference. All ladies are cordially invited.

CORONER'S COURT.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT LAMINGTON ROAD

A MAN JAMMED BETWEEN LORRY AND WALL.

On Monday at about 1 p.m. a fatal accident occurred to a Mahomedan, named Dawood Dosan (20) at Lamington Road. It appears Dawood was seated on a charpoy near Grass Gully (Annesley Road) looking at some paper when a Municipal motor lorry No. 467 driven by Roopkaran Lala came from Lamington Road towards the deceased and ran straight into the cot where Dawood was seated and dashed into a compound wall and a corrugated iron shed behind it. Both the wall and the shed collapsed as a result of the impact which was terrific. Dawood was jammed between the lorry and a portion of the wall that collapsed. The lorry came on Dawood suddenly and was running very fast. The lorry was backed and the injured man was extricated, who was dead. Mr. A R. King, Coroner, held an inquest on Tuesday touching the death of Dawood when the jury returned a verdict of death by injuries sustained by his having been crushed between a wall and a motor lorry which was driven in a rash and negligent manner by Roopkaran Lala.

GANESH NATAK MANDALI.

The above named Natak Mandali staged on last Saturday at Thana a drama entitled "Dishbhul." The theatre was packed up to its utmost capacity which fact goes to prove the popularity of Maharashtra's well-known actors Messrs. Tipnis, Potnis and Paranjape played the part of Ramakant, (Miss) Usha, and Dr. Diwakar respectively in the drama. The Company are staging their popular dramas at Kalyan and it is heard that they are coming to Bombay early in November when the Bombay theatre-going public will show their appreciation as usual.

SIND PENTANGULAR CRICKET.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Oct. 6.

In the final of the Sind Pentangular Cricket Tournament, the Hindus beat the Parsis by six wickets after a very exciting contest.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Public Thanksgiving Meeting in connection with Mahatma Gandhi's Fast, Chowpatty, 6 p.m.

Public Meeting of Women of Bombay, Madhav Baug, 3-30 p.m.

University Reform Committee's meeting, 5-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, October 9.

Urgent meeting of the Council of B.P.C.C. at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

FRIDAY, October 10.

P and O s.s. "Caledonia" with English mails due at 5 a.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 1 p.m.

SATURDAY, October 11.

The S.S. "China" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Poona Races: Autumn Meeting, Third Day.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tonga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira, and L. Marquis per S.S. "Karagola" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon, on Wednesday, the 15th instant.

Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Macedonia" with the mails from Bombay of the 27th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 4 a.m. on the 6th instant and left there at 9-30 a.m. the same day.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Mongolia" with the Mails from Bombay of 20th ultimo arrived at Marseilles at 6 p.m. on the 4th instant. Passengers travelling by the P. & O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Sunday evening. The Mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Monday morning.

The Clan line S.S. "Lamont" arrived in London on the evening of the 3rd instant.

FIRST AID CLASS.

Under the auspices of the Catholic Young Men's Association of the Bombay Catholic Welfare Organisation, Dr. Wilfred Nazareth, M.B.B.S. will deliver a series of 10 lectures on "First Aid" to prepare candidates for the diploma of the St. John Ambulance Association. The classes will be held once a week only on Thursday at 6-30 p.m. at the C.Y.M.A. Sonapur Hostel, Roman Catholic Chapel House, Sonapur. Students wishing to join may apply to the above address or to the Secretary, C.Y.M.A., 203, Charni Road, Girgaum.

LAXMI-NARAYAN TEMPLE FAIR.

The 38th anniversary of the Goculdas Tejpal shree Laxminarayan Temple at Gowalia Tank Road will be celebrated from Thursday, the 9th inst. to Thursday the 16th inst. (both days inclusive) during which period the usual annual fair will be held together with different festivities as mentioned below:—

Oct. 9th, Thursday—Worship of the Deities during day time.

Oct. 11th, Saturday.—Prize distribution gathering of the Goculdas Tejpal Girls' School at 3 p.m.

Oct. 15th, Wednesday.—Fire-works at 9 p.m.

From Oct. 9th to 16th every day, Shree Harikirtan and Ramlila will commence from 5 p.m. and 8 p.m. respectively.

VICTORIA OWNERS' & DRIVERS' UNION.

The general meeting of the Victoria Owners' and Drivers' Union, Bombay, will be held on Friday, the 10th inst., at 10 p.m. at Omar Jamal's Stables, Bellasis Road, opp. Byculla Club.

SOUTH INDIA RELIEF FUND.

The grand total of the South India Relief Fund now amounts to Rs. 57295-11-10. All contributions should be sent to Mr. G. K. Devadhar, Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

KARNATAK MUSIC TO BE BROADCASTED.

The following programme of Indian music provided by the Karnatak Amateurs will be broadcasted by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Wednesday, Oct. 8,) at 6-45 p.m. Call sign 2 F.V. Wave length 387 metres.

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Chaderghat, HYDERABAD.

The Bombay Chronicle

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1924.

MAHATMA GANDHI.

To-day Mahatma Gandhi will, please God, bring his fast to a triumphant close, and the nation will celebrate the event by grateful pledges towards the consummation of his great purpose. When the news of the fast came, people were shocked at the severity of the penance and wondered whether it would be possible for him to survive the rigour of the ordeal. And it is no mean vow that the Mahatma took and has accomplished. In our first consternation we entreated him to suspend the fast and join the endeavour towards unity, for we wanted him to live and to fulfil the mission for which he was ordained. It was remarkable that at each appeal, he referred to supreme obligations and silenced the leaders who spoke on behalf of agitated millions. He sympathised with them, but dismissed all with his smile of serene confidence. The Metropolitan of India was astonished at the fierce interpretation of fasting and prayer, and he said that what impressed him most was the Mahatma's utter trust in God. Philistines and degenerates there have been questioning the sincerity of his penance, and one of the went the length of suggesting that he was regaling himself with victuals at dead of night. They are welcome to their own inferences and boorish blasphemy.

We know very little of the potency and technique of fasting as the counter-part of purification and prayer. The Mahatma knows it and we have reverently to realise the earnestness with which he prosecuted his penance. It is obviously a mistake to regard his fast as a mere deprivation of animal sustenance. He has illustrated the vision of another great fast in history when a seeker after holiness discovered that man lived not by bread alone. When he was asked to break his fast, he said that the news of harmony in the Conference was more than physical nourishment to him. His personality throve on things intangible, and he baffled the friends that surrounded him. The riddle deepened when he confided to them that he fasted to live, not to die, and that if his physical faculties showed fatal signs of waning he would obey his doctors for the sake of his healing mission. To thoughtful men, the fast of the Maha'ma —with his consciousness of a higher responsibility, his intimate assurances to friends, his utter trust in God-given victory, his facial radiance at the height of the ordeal and the concrete answer to his prayers at the Conference—must come as a challenging phenomenon. It certainly questions the value of the constituent elements that popularly make up our life-force. It was not the feat of a self-mortifying hermit who sees self-advancing merit in his own sacrifice; it was a marvellous approach to the unseen Realities of Life, and we can only engage ourselves in reverent thanksgiving that his penance has been crowned with success.

What saved him was the happy progress of the Unity Conference. The idea of conflict might have injured him far more dangerously than a forty days' fast. It is for us now to seize the achievements of the Conference and realise the great sacrifice we have to make in order to further the purpose of Unity. To-day we celebrate it, in the full consciousness that the burden of the future is heavy and trying. The Mahatma has proved himself an incalculable force of reconciliation. There was no wail of physical distress, there was cheer in his countenance for all to prize religion above bigoted religiosity. The ignorant who riot in the name of religion must be finding it a cheap way of prosecuting their faith. Religion is not the charter of budmashes. The decisions of the Unity Conference must be made to permeate the people as a message of healing surprise. Our responsibility begins with the Unity Conference; and it is still a terrible responsibility to be interpreted in face of heavy odds. But we must fulfil it or perish. Even if there are lapses, let there be no flagging in the great spirit of peace kindled at Delhi. We wish, in true devoutness, that the Mahatma will live long as the centre and inspiration of our endeavour towards peace. We must get over the scourge and disgrace of fighting over frivolities, and render the atmosphere impossible for intolerance and bigotry. In no other way can we express our love of the great leader and achieve the redemption of a fallen people.

MEDICAL RELIEF IN BOMBAY

The Report of the Medical Relief Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay, which has just been issued, will be a land-mark in the history of Bombay if the revelations it contains are taken to heart by both the Government and the citizens of Bombay and the recommendations made by it are carried into effect with missionary zeal. As a result of its enquiries the Committee has found that, deducting the medical provision made for the troops and military followers, police, railway employees, inmates of prisons and lepers, Bombay contains 2,076 beds for a population of 9,20,704, which gives a ratio of 2.2 beds per thousand. When it is recalled that by voluntary effort alone London has been able to supply 5 beds for every thousand of its population and that even this provision is considered most inadequate, the smallness of our State and municipal effort in this direction will be fully realised. That Bombay does not lag behind other Indian cities in this respect is a poor consolation and the figures given in the Committee's Report about the provision of medical relief, which range from 4.2 beds per thousand of population in Madras and 2.4 in Calcutta to 1.9 in Surat and 0.43 in Lucknow, merely bring into relief the utter lack of any arrangements to meet the medical requirements of the majority of villages which constitute the real India. So well have the efficient and solicitous *ma-baps* of the people safeguarded their vital interest! However, if past apathy and failure awaken the conscience of the Government and the Municipality and stir them to the required action on a co-ordinated basis, as suggested by the Committee, some amends will have been made.

The questionnaire of the Committee contained the superfluous query as to the need for an increase in hospital accommodation. There was naturally a general agreement among those who answered the questionnaire that an increase in the number of beds is absolutely necessary. The practical question is: how is this increase to be obtained? Government have decided to enlarge and re-equip the Gokuldas Hospital at a capital cost of Rs. 10,73,88, and an additional annual cost of Rs. 74,633, a sum of Rs. 1,50,000 having been offered towards the former amount from the balance of the Prince of Wales Reception Fund. The Municipality is erecting the King Edward Memorial Hospital at Parel at a total estimated cost of Rs. 53,85,836 lakhs towards which contributions of Rs. 6,88,78 and Rs. 4,00,000 from the King Edward Memorial Fund and the Government respectively have been received or promised. All this will go some way in removing the present reproach that attaches to Bombay, but it will not be enough and, as the Committee says, there must be unceasing effort to make the resources approach more and more closely the requirements of the population. Where are these resources to be obtained? The experience of England has shown that, however generous the endowments and however earnest the workers, the voluntary system is inadequate and the example of other countries in Europe points to the conclusion that only through the agency of State can the problem of medical relief be adequately tackled. Voluntary aid and effort there will always be forthcoming so long as there are disinterested men unable to bear the groans of their suffering brethren. What is best in the voluntary system must be preserved and encouraged but the main burden of medical relief must fall on the State. This naturally leads us to the question of finance which is the crux of the problem. But the problem of finance is not really so formidable as it appears. For, as the Committee truly observes, expenditure on public health is the truest economy. If both the Government and the Municipality, in their respective spheres, regard expenditure on public health and education as the first charge on their resources, they will find that it will be repaid to them ten-fold in the shape of lesser demands for expenditure on other objects.

Notes of the Day.

Diarchy and Diggers.

Will Diarchy in Bengal be exhumed for the peace of flunkeys who, it seems, are inconsolably sad over the funeral of 26th August? There is the story of a medieval potentate who, though dead, was retained on the throne by his courtiers. The corpse reigned and the people paid their fervent homage to the exhibit. The Indian Association of Bengal have been informed by Lord Lytton of the conditions under which the mourners can recover possession of the lost. With the burial of Diarchy, five fathoms deep as Mr. C. R. Das called it, a number of Government House *pujaries* were also politically dead; so it seemed, but now we see that they were, like Falstaff on the plain of Shrewsbury, only shamming dead. They are painfully getting on their feet and there is a ghoulish plot to dig out the remains of Diarchy and re-enthrone it for the deception of the people. Government are waist-deep in the bog, and they would welcome a little diversion on the part of busy-bodies who at least refrain from ridiculing Lord Lytton's predicament. The more there are to wallow in the quandary, the less the disgrace. This psychology is patent in the letter Lord Lytton has sent to the Indian Association. Captivated by the qualities of his Ministers, His Excellency could not imagine that any one would vote against them on the ground of personal distrust. Lack of confidence in the ineffable pair was one of the causes of the disaster. Government wanted Rs. 1,92,000 for three ministers, when there were only two in visible existence. Irrespective of the identity of the third member, the Council was expected to vote a confiding supply of money for his subsistence. The Government are free to interpret the attitude of the Council as they like, but they may reflect a little on their own presumption in asking money for a non-existent functionary and corrupting non-official waverers with the prospect of an odd job.

Worthless Plotting.

The Governor of Bengal now states that he will not consider the question of new Ministers "until definite indication has been given of the willingness of the majority of the Council to support new Ministers if appointed by His Excellency." It is a striking commentary on the worth of the Reforms that the Governor puts it to aspirants of official favour to tout about for a majority and on bended knees to assure him of the recreancy of some members of the Opposition. For a "definite indication" of support, the Governor would do well to have a private meeting of the Council; if the rehearsal fails, the Government could remain free, maintaining their dignity! Lord Lytton informs the obtuse lawyers of the Indian Association that Transferred Subjects have not yet become Reserved; they are being administered by the Governor under the Emergency Rules. As the Rules under which irresponsible officials exercise authority are a matter of option with them, Lord Lytton urges a distinction without a difference. The best thing for the bureaucracy is to take the defeat calmly and not cast about hints for meddlesome courtiers to misapply his blameless counsel. Diarchy in Bengal deserves undisturbed repose, a courtesy which no one denies to the site of a tomb-stone.

Amazing Cdedulity.

We understand that at a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay, to be held to-morrow, the following letter, signed by Mr. M. M. H. M. Chotani, Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan and thirty-nine other members, and addressed to the Hon. Secretaries, will be considered:

"In spite of the fact that news received through Reuter's Agency specially regarding such important and vital questions, invariably require careful investigation as to its validity, but the question of Najdi Wahabis' advance on Mecca and its consequent horrors in the massacre of the Mussalmans of Taif is such a momentous one that cannot be left without serious consideration.

Hence it is imperative that at the earliest moment a public meeting of the Mussalmans should immediately be convened under the auspices of the Anjuman to consider and devise means with our fullest resources to put a stop to any such alleged aggression of the Najdi Wahabis towards Mecca and Medina, and the desecration of the holy tombs which would eventually follow at their hands as their past history clearly shows.

Through you I beg to draw the attention of the President to arrange and notify for such meeting."

We fully appreciate the motive prompting the signatories of the letter, namely, the desire to preserve the sanctity of the Holy Places of Islam. But one hardly expected responsible men, such as they are, to be so credulous as to accept as true the propagandist stories about "the massacre of the Mussalmans of Taif" and to indulge in such an irresponsible generalisation that "desecration of the holy tombs will eventually follow at the hands of the Wahabis as their past history clearly shows." Whatever the past history of the Wahabis, Ibn Saud has made it quite clear that his object is merely to liberate the Hedjaz from the oppressive yoke of Sheriff Hussein and that as soon as he has attained this object he will invite all the Mussalmans of the world to send their representatives to the Muslim Congress at Mecca to decide about the custody of the Holy Places. On Friday last we published a telegram from Behrein which thoroughly exposed the lie about the "outrages" of the Wahabis. We publish another telegram to-day which contains the denial by the Nejd Government of the allegations against its troops. That in the face of these denials as well as the declaration of Ibn Saud, there are Muslims in India who fall ready victims to a campaign of calumny is, to say the least of it, most unfortunate.

The Busy Viceroy.

If the Rajkot correspondent of the Associated Press is to be believed, the Viceroy's stay at Rajkot will be so fully occupied with receiving and returning visits of the First Class Ruling Chiefs and with the activities connected with the inaugural Darbar that "it will not be possible for him to receive an address of welcome from the Rajkot Praja Pratinidhi Sabha or to grant an audience to the deputation of the Kathiawad Hitavardhak Sabha." The people of Kathiawad evidently do not seem to realise the exacting nature of the work the Viceroy will have to perform at Rajkot which will hardly leave him time to meet their representatives. Still less do they realise that soon after finishing his great political mission in Rajkot, the great Viceroy has to leave by a special train for the Gir Forest for the no less arduous labour of lion shooting.

Municipal Bumbledom.

Untenable, not to say ludicrous, was the position taken up by the Municipal Commissioner on Monday when he resisted the grudging resolution in favour of the folk who resided in the Municipal chawls at Valpakhadi. Unconsciously, the Commissioner emulated the indignation of Mr. Bumble who regarded the discontent of certain departments of the parish as due to "them wicious paupers." Even if the offending residents of Valpakhadi are to be turned out to enjoy the rootless accommodation of Nature, let them be favoured with some time. Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas wanted a Committee to investigate the provocation of the local inhabitants, but the Commissioner was stern and inexorable. We fear the Commissioner is a little too impetuous in his anxiety to purge the Municipal chawls of undesirables. It would seem that one Mula Laxman was implicated in a case of assault and therefore deserved ejection from the holy place. The members of the Corporation, who are horrified at the moral obliquity of Mula Laxman, had better remember the admission of Carlyle that if all of us got our deserts, none of us would escape hanging. Then there are other instances of depravity. It would appear that a woman who worked as a servant of the Municipality shared a room with her husband, while there were a lot of people all over the premises enjoying the courtesy of the permanent residents. As regards the latter crime, we have no court circulars telling us who dined and lunched in the chawls; but if abuses are alleged, we would advise the Commissioner to be forbearing and arrange an enquiry into the excessive hospitality rampant in the chawls. The case of the lady's husband in her room is a bit thick. Whom God hath joined together, the Municipal Commissioner has hardly the right to put asunder.

New English School, Nasik.

We trust that the appeal on behalf of the Nasik Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, which we publish elsewhere, will evoke a generous response from those who appreciate sincere patriotic efforts to diffuse the light of knowledge among the masses. That the school, which the Mandal has established at Nasik, should, in less than six years of its start, have been able to attract nearly 600 pupils, is evidence both of the popularity of the institution and the want it is filling. The Mandal is in need of funds for an independent school-building as well as for equipment of the institution. We hope all lovers of education will extend their help to the Mandal and enable it to put the school on a sound basis.

Model Primary Schools.

The claim put forward by the Deccan Education Society's Navin Marathi Shala, Poona, that primary schools conducted, as this school is, as model and experimental institutions, should continue to be directly aided by Provincial Government even after the control of primary education is transferred under the Act of 1923, to local bodies, is reasonable and worthy of support. The Act of 1923 is intended to remove the illiteracy of the masses by the spread of primary education on an extensive scale. If this aim is to be achieved instruction given in our primary schools must be as near the cost as possible. But who will set the standard? Obviously, we must have for that purpose special schools run as model and experimental institutions. We have such schools in the normal schools attached to Government Training Colleges and in schools like the Navin Marathi Shala conducted by private bodies. Every attempt must, therefore, be made to preserve these schools. The problem does not arise in the case of normal schools attached to Training Colleges because their entire cost is, and will continue to be, borne by Government. The question of preserving the model schools we have, thus arises only in connection with aided schools. And we have no hesitation in saying that these schools must be aided out of the provincial revenues even after the Act of 1923 is put into operation, and thus enabled to maintain their special character as model schools. The utility of such schools is never restricted to the areas where they are located; they can always be widely used by primary schools all over the province for raising the level of their work. So it is but reasonable that no one local body should be burdened with the cost of aiding such schools. It is the duty of the Provincial Government to bear the whole of that cost. Besides, it will never be the right policy to follow to put under the control of local bodies schools, which are to serve as models for their schools to copy. We are always jealous of the ideals we are asked to imitate, and in our anxiety to remove the disparity between the ideal and the real our tendency usually is to level down. There is no reason to imagine that local bodies will necessarily be free from this tendency. To place these schools under the local bodies will therefore, mean to risk their existence. This must not be done. The Government must always continue to aid these schools direct as they are doing now.

ARCHITECTURE IN INDIA.

ITS PRESENT STATE.

(BY S. WOODSHILL)

In Vishnu Land what avatar?

(Browning).

All buildings in India must now have sound political opinions. Such is the keen sense of civic responsibility which is awakening throughout India to-day.

The question of style which waged as fiercely here in past years over the respective merits of Saracenic and the Classic traditions as it did in England over the Gothic and Classic, pales into insignificance besides the present necessity of political justification.

The situation thus created is tense to a degree as no one can doubt the sincerity of intention of all the political parties involved. The Montagues and Cowlets never fought with more conviction or ardour than the contending parties in the political arena of India to-day.

It will thus be readily understood that it is only necessary for a building or a design to have a restrained Grecian feeling to be execrated by the opposition extremist as the work of hated moderates.

The reverse holds true, a richly wrought romantic design, with fairy like domes and graceful minarets, is pounced upon at once and denounced as parochial, devoid of scholarly breadth, the work of national fanatics.

The heat of battle grows greater, the dust thereof more dense and all is a boiling of passions where calm opinion or philosophic enquiry into real merits is impossible.

Immense Possibilities.

It has been said that the greatest works of art have been produced in the time of greatest national stress and it may well be that the fierce convention I have described is only a necessary symptom in the renaissance of Indian Art.

It is a comforting thought and very likely a true thought, for no one can doubt the fact that Indian Art and Architecture is stirring with immense possibilities for the future. What those possibilities are, I will try to indicate but in order to understand the possible avenues of advance, it will be necessary to state briefly the chief differences between European conditions and Indian conditions of life, and the consequent difference in the problem which faces Architects in India.

Indian Conditions.

The matter can be summed up by the statement that intensive planning is impossible in India because abundance of natural ventilation is as essential as abundance of light. One could go further and say that if through draughts are obtained the light will rarely be insufficient.

It will be seen that in Europe, other things being equal such as accessibility, one plans for light and in India one plans for through drafts; breeze in fact is the breath of life. Such conditions produce what must appear to English eyes, plans verging on childish simplicity.

Protection From The Sun.

A secondary factor is that of protection from the direct rays of the sun and this again makes for simplicity of external expression. In the past innumerable attempts have been made to disguise this simplicity of plan and external expression, with devices more or less ingenious. The voids produced by the necessary verandahs have been filled with decorative compositions of small columns and pediments, or the whole external verandah wall has been treated as a solid wall with window frames of various shapes and sizes. Such expedients only evade the real difficulties of the problem and produce monotonous and characterless buildings.

After studying Indian buildings of the past for a short time one is driven to the conclusion that the verandah with its excessive proportion of voids, is the keynote of Indian architectural composition, and any internal arrangements of the plan behind this verandah must take their chance after this problem has been faithfully dealt with. So it comes to pass that we find in many of the finest Indian buildings a certain haphazard quality in the expression of the internal accommodation. Domes crop up in a rather unexpected way, without logical articulation from the ground up, minarets appear stuck on parapets much like bees' nests, finials break out at angles and contours where they are least expected. In all such things Indian Architecture even of the best period frequently gives ground for criticism but never is there any shirking or evasion of the fundamental problem of the verandah.

Fundamental Problems.

There can be little doubt that the hybrid work contemporary with the early and middle European occupation of India was due to the evasion of this verandah problem and to the difficulty of reconciling the tall Classic orders with the necessity of producing shade from the cornice level right down to the ground.

Occasionally one comes across solutions of the problem which are charming by reason of the boldness with which the evasion is made, the designer obviously being of the opinion that sunstroke is a trifle compared with the flavour of Grecian refinement. Occasionally by the introduction of a secondary order behind the main verandah order, a screen of sufficient capacity has been obtained, but such solutions are rare and are only successful as a personal "tour de force," not to be repeated nor capable of further developments.

It will be seen then that the problems presented by Indian Architecture are fundamentally different in plan from the problems presented by European conditions and it must be equally clear that the external ex-

(Continued on page 8.)

READY FOR ATTACK.

PREMIER TAKES UP CHALLENGE.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN TREATY DEFENDED.

OPPOSITIONISTS' "LITTLE MANOEUVRES" CONDEMNED.

GOVERNMENT'S ACHIEVEMENTS.

SPEECH AT LABOUR PARTY CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

The Labour Party Conference opened at Queen's Hall, London, and unusual interest was evinced in the proceedings in anticipation of the pronouncement of Mr. MacDonald on the crisis facing the Government. The Conference was preceeded by a breakfast attended by members of the Cabinet, the Executive of the Labour Party, and representatives of the Trade Union Congress at a West-End restraurant. But Mr. MacDonald did not attend the breakfast; he went straight to the Conference where he appeared a quarter of an hour before the opening of the proceedings, and was accorded an ovation by the crowd outside. His appearance on the platform was greeted with the singing of the "Red Flag" and "International."

Mr. MacDonald, in the course of a speech, recalled Labour's success at the last election, despite campaign of loud-speakers and lobster tin-cans and other humbugs, and said that there was a fixed limit to-day to the possibilities of tricky conspirators and resourceful domogogues. He claimed that no Government had done more to alleviate the lot of the victims of unemployment and to solve the housing problem. He praised Mr. Snowden's Budget and declared that the next Labour Budget would continue good work. "That, perhaps, is the real explanation of our present difficulties. (Cheers). The second Labour Budget will jeopardise the lives of the other two parties"—Reuter.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN TREATY DEFENDED.

Mr. MacDonald declared that the work of the Labour delegation to Geneva should give pride to all seeking security of peace. A trial must be given to the Dawes' Plan, but the whole Trade Union movement of the world was morally bound to support German trade unions against capitalist attempts to reduce wages and to lengthen hours on the plea of Reparations Papment. The Premier defended the Anglo-Russian Treaty and declared that there were interests in this country prepared for the bitterest way of the sacrifice of every national concern to themselves. If the Treaty came short of a really satisfactory settlement, that was because the blunders and escapades of the Government's predecessors still hung like poison clouds over all the endeavours of his Government. The political situation now was giving him no little concern. Mr. Asquith's post-election speech plainly intimating to Labour Government that it must eat out of his hand finally settled their relations. It was the beginning of an unworthy policy whose latest phase demanded a finite stand. They had trumped up a stunt about the dropping of a certain prosecution and the pettifogging lawyer got a chance. The country wished the Government to continue its work which could not be interrupted except to grave national disadvantage, which only those men could carry on whose authority in the eyes of foreigner and of their own people was respected by Parliament. (Cheers).

READY FOR ATTACK.

Mr. MacDonald continued that the plan was to force a humiliated Government to go to the country in a fortnight's time. The Conservatives had a straightforward vote of censure but the Liberal amendment was conceived in the spirit of mediaeval crookedness and torture. The Government would not be censured but only insulted. A packed committee would on the eve of the election publish a report which he knew had already been drawn up censuring the Government.

"By this little manoeuvre we will go down and the fortunes of the Liberal Party will be restored! They mistake their men" (Cheers).

This chicanery would provoke resentment that would make their (Labour Party's) victories all the more numerous. Fresh and clean fighting in constituencies would clear the air and give them strength in the Commons making them independent of partisan tactics. He hoped that the Conference in its deliberations would remember what was at stake. When the time came for it to dissolve a thousand men and women who had gathered there should return to their posts and sleep in their armour until word was given by the Party to take the field not to defend itself but to attack.

MR. MACDONALD CONGRATULATED.

Mr. Cramp, proposing a resolution which was unanimously passed congratulating Mr. MacDonald on his success in the political organisation of Labour movement prophesied that after the election Labour would be the largest party in the Commons.—(Cheers)

Mr. Herbert Smith, President of the Miners' Federation, seconding the resolution declared that the miners were determined to return the Labour Government not because they believed in Reparations as brought about in the Dawes' Report but because Mr. MacDonald and his friends were in the right direction to bring about the ultimate solution of Reparations and end war for ever.—(Cheers.)

Numerous medical men and eminent oculists have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas burners: the light is soft and well distributed and does not cause damage to eyesight like lights of high intrinsic brilliance.

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TO-DAY'S CENSURE MOTION.

DEFEAT PRACTICALLY CERTAIN.

LEAFIELD, Oct 6.

The Cabinet sat for just over two hours this afternoon. The members considered what course they should adopt in regard to the Conservative vote of censure over the withdrawal of prosecution against the Communist journalist Mr. Campbell and in regard to the Liberal amendment demanding an inquiry into the matter.

At the close of the meeting Mr Ben Spoor, Government's Chief Whip stated that Government would offer the strongest opposition both to the Conservative vote of censure and to the Liberals' amendment their view being that there was no essential difference between the two.

The newspapers consider, in view of this decision, that it is now practically certain that the Government will be defeated on Wednesday and that the Premier will then advise the King to dissolve Parliament.

Mr. MacDonald is expected to announce the Government's intentions at the Annual Conference of the Labour Party which begins to-morrow.—(B. O. W.)

"WE ARE NOT A GANG OF FOOTPADS."

MR. MACDONALD EXPLAINS TO WICKHAM STEED,

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Mr. MacDonald interviewed by Mr. Wickham Steed of the "Review of Reviews" referring to the Liberal amendment to the Conservative's motion of censure dwelt on the unfairness of asking Government to submit its case in advance to the Select Committee on which its political opponents hold the majority. "The responsibility for complicating or preventing the work we are trying to do in national interest should be fairly and publicly assessed in the House of Commons itself. Though Government has no majority in the lobby it is entitled to demand fairplay. We are not a gang of footpads."

Continuing Mr. MacDonald said he would personally rejoice if he was relieved of the strain of worry of office, but from national and international viewpoints he would not rejoice at the prospect of confusion and frustrated achievement which an attempt to eject the Labour Government may entail.—Reuter.

GOVERNMENT READY TO OPPOSE.

LONDON, October 6.

Mr. Ben Spoor, Government Whip, at the conclusion of the Cabinet meeting said that Government would most firmly oppose both the Unionist vote of censure and the Liberal amendment.—Reuter.

A SIGNIFICANT FACT.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

It is highly significant that Sir Patrick Hastings, who is not a Cabinet member, attended the Cabinet meeting this afternoon which considered the Government course in the vital debate on Wednesday in connection with the withdrawal of the proceedings against the editor of the "Workers Weekly." Reuter understands that the deliberations have not changed the position mentioned in a cable of 2nd October, namely, that Government will insist on the decision by the House of Commons vote and not by enquiry whether by Select Committee or Judicial Enquiry and that Government will consequently be defeated and dissolution will follow.—Reuter.

"AU REVOIR"

ZAGHLUL PASHA LEAVES FOR EGYPT

"NOTHING TO SAY BUT THANKS".

LONDON, Oct 7.

Zaghlul Pasha left for Paris this morning, *en route* to Egypt. Zaghlul Pasha whose face was wreathed in smiles, interviewed by Reuter, said he had nothing to say but thanks. He would not say Good-bye but merely Au Revoir.

Addressing a crowd of Egyptian students who enthusiastically bade him farewell Zaghlul Pasha said he had done his best to negotiate and offered a proof of the rights they claimed. His offer had been refused, but the "fault is not ours, but theirs."—Reuter.

MACDONALD LUNCHES WITH ZAGHLUL.

LEAFIELD, Oct. 6.

Mr. MacDonald lunched to-day with Zaghlul Pasha, the Egyptian Premier at the Claridges Hotel. Only three or four other guests were present including Dr Mahmud.

Zaghlul Pasha leaves London to-morrow morning for Paris *en route* for Egypt.—(B. O. W.)

EMIR ALI UNACCEPTABLE

WANTED REPUBLICAN GOVT.

C. K. C'S CABLE TO HEDJAZ NATIONAL SOCIETY,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Oct. 7.

The Secretary, the Hedjaz National Society, cabled to the Central Khilafat Committee, informing the latter that the Hedjaz Nationalist Party had compelled Sheriff Hussein to abdicate, and had proposed to appoint Emir Ali with the mere title of the King of the Hedjaz as the head of a Provisional Constitutional Government, provided he agreed to abide by the decision of the World Muslim Conference with regard to Muslim interests and rights in the Hedjaz.

The Central Khilafat Committee, in reply to the above, cabled as follows:—

"Indian Muslims along with the rest of Muslim world, after bitter experience and full knowledge of facts feel convinced that Sheriff Hussein and his family are largely responsible for the misfortunes of the Islamic world during the last eight years. So long as that family control the Government of the Hedjaz, Indian Muslims shall never feel satisfied. Indian Muslims believe that Hedjaz, to be control of the Muslim world, cannot be governed by kings and Sultans, but should be made a democratic and republican government, absolutely free from

LEST WE FORGET.

RESOLUTION ON PLAYING OF MUSIC.

The following resolutions were passed at the Unity Conference:—

That Muslims must not expect to stop Hindu music near or in front of mosques by force, the resolution of a local body, the act of a Legislature, or an order of a Court except bymutual consent, but must rely upon the good-sense of Hindus to respect their feelings.

Nothing stated in the above clauses shall unsettle or affect any local custom or agreement between the two communities already in existence, nor shall it authorise the playing of music in front of mosques where it has not been played before. Any dispute with regard to the latter shall be referred for settlement to the National Panchayat.

The Hindu members of this Conference call upon their co-religionists to avoid playing music before mosques in such a manner as to disturb congregational prayers.

That Muslims must not expect to stop by force the resolution of a local body, the act of a Legislature or an order of a Court except by mutual consent the performance of *Arti* or the playing of music including the blowing of *Shankhas* by Hindus during worship and on other occasions in their houses or temples or public places at any time, even if the house or temple in question is situated in close proximity to a mosque but they should trust to the good-sense of the Hindus to accommodate them.

Nothing stated in the above clause shall unsettle or affect any local custom or agreement between the two communities already in existence. Any dispute on facts should be settled by the National Panchayat.

CHANTING OF AZAN AND OFFERING PRAYERS.

That Muslims are at liberty to chant *Azan* or offer prayers in their own houses or in any mosque or public place not set apart for the religious observance of any other community.

Where the slaughter of an animal or the sale of meat is permissible on other grounds no objection shall be taken to the method of slaughter whether by *Jaika, bali* or *zibah*.

Wherever there is any dispute regarding the sale of any kind of meat in a particular locality or quarter it shall be referred for settlement to the local Panchayat.

CROWN PRINCE OF NORWAY.

LEAFIELD, Oct. 6.

Queen Maud and Crown Prince Olaf of Norway have arrived at Sandringham on a private visit to the Royal Family.—(B. O. W.)

COMPENSATION TO MRS IMBRIE.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Teheran.—According to a press report Major Imbrie's widow has been granted 60,000 dollars as compensation.—Reuter.

LLOYD GEORGE ACCUSES MACDONALD

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Addressing an enthusiastic audience of 10,000 at Leicester to-day Mr. Lloyd George accused Mr. MacDonald of abuse of his prerogative in putting the country to the expense and inconvenience of an election instead of consenting to enquiry into the "Workers' Weekly" case. He declared that a gang of extremists had bullied Government into interfering with justice in the prosecution of the "Workers' Weekly." The same gang had bullied them into guarantee to Russia. "If Government cannot restrain wild men now when failure to restrain them means defeat, what would Government do if they had a majority and were able to defy the Liberals, the Conservatives and everybody else."—Reuter.

INDPEENDENT LABOUR PARTY'S SPECIAL FUND.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Mr. MacDonald has opened the Independent Labour Party's special effort fund in view of a general election with a donation of £100.—Reuter.

non-Muslim control. These principles should always be remembered by every Muslim so that all bloodshed and internecine warfare may end for ever. Indian Muslims hold that in the present state of affairs, a provisional government of leading Hedjaz representatives be formed according to the above-mentioned principles and the question of permanent form of Government be left to the World Muslim Conference. Emir Ali's appointment, therefore, is unacceptable to the Islamic world. The Khilafat Committee has decided sending a delegation to Hedjaz and Nejd, and is trying to secure passports for them. Sending copy of this cable to Emir Ibn Saud with request to respect sanctity of Holy places, avoid bloodshed and negotiate on basis of terms hereinmentioned."

WHY EMIR ALI AT FIRST DECLINED

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Cairo.—Emir Ali at first declined the Throne of the Hedjaz in deference to Sheriff Hussein fearing that the latter might think he had agreed beforehand with the Jeddah Committee, but finally consented in response to renewed representations. The Committee has asked the Wahabis to send two delegates to Jeddah to open negotiations. The reply of the Wahabis is awaited.—Reuter.

ALLEGED WAHABI TROOPS' MISBEHAVIOUR.

NAJD GOVERNMENT'S DENIAL.

Hafiz Wahba wires from Bahrein under date October 7th:—

The Nejd Government denies the allegation laid by its enemies about its troops' misbehaviour towards the neuter inhabitants in the Hedjaz. The Nejd Government willingly undertakes to compensate the sufferers of the Hedjaz—the natives and others staying therein—who were not wrafaring with the Hedjaz troops.

MAHATMA BREAKS FAST TO-DAY.

"LOOKING WONDERFULLY FRESH."

TO-DAY'S "UNITY DAY" CELEBRATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Oct. 7.

The Medical Board consisting of Doctors Ansari, Abdul Rahman, Jivraj Mehta, and R. V. Bivalkar, who are now attending on Mr. Gandhi, have issued the following statement to the Press:

"To-day, on the last day of his fast, the general condition remains unchanged. His sleep last night was again sound and we have good cause for the expectation that his strength will be sustained to the end of his fast. What we now wish to impress on the mind of everyone is the fact that after the fast is over and for some days afterwards he will be obliged to remain in a condition that will still be very near to fasting and without any immediate increase of strength. Everything will depend upon the extreme care taken during these coming days, and any strain that may occur through lack of adequate precautions would be certain to tell upon him in his present weak state with very serious effect. We would earnestly ask all, and specially those who are closest to him, to bear this in mind with the utmost consideration. If no unnecessary strain occurs, we have every hope of a satisfactory issue."

Mr. Gandhi completes the 21st day of his fast at noon, to-morrow. Elaborate arrangements are being made by the local Congress and Khilafat leaders to celebrate the day as the Unity Day in accordance with the resolution passed by the Unity Conference.

"WONDERFULLY FRESH"

BREAKS FAST AT 12 NOON TODAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 7

A message received this evening from Delhi in 'Navjivan' office states:—"Bapu had 8 hours' sound sleep last night and is wonderfully fresh to-day. He wrote out in his own hand, yesterday, a special article for 'Young India' on the approaching termination of his fast."

In a letter received to-day from Delhi it is stated that Mr. Gandhi will break his fast exactly at 12 noon to-morrow (Wednesday) either with grape juice or glucose.

MAHATMAJI DOING WELL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Oct. 6.

To-day is the day of silence for Gandhiji. So he wrote short notes for 'Young India' in his own handwritings. Last night was passed very quietly. Gandhiji woke at 3—20 a.m. and prayers were started in which all assembled joined. The American expert saw him and was greatly satisfied with his condition. Interviewed he said:—"I have every hope that Mahatmaji would be able to finish his fast successfully."

MAHATMA'S HEALTH,

AMERICAN EXPERT SATISFIED WITH PRESENT CONDITIONS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Oct. 6.

Drs. M. A Ansari and Abdur Rahman have issued the following bulletin regarding Mr. Gandhi's health:—

"His sleep last night was good. The quality of the pulse, the blood pressure and the strength of the heart have all been maintained. He is peiceptibly weaker to-day but, considering that this is the 19th day of the fast, this factor should not cause anxiety."

Dr. Bivalkar, an expert in American fasting treatment who has arrived in Delhi to watch Mr. Gandhi's health, has been satisfied with his present condition.

AFTER THE FAST.

NEED OF REST FOR MAHATMA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Oct. 7.

Mr. Andrews told an Associated Press representative that his own anxiety was now chiefly concerning the first days after the 21 day's fast was over. It was difficult for those who had not seen him to realise Mr. Gandhi's present weakness, and while it had been possible in a certain measure to keep him free from public duties during the time that he was fasting it might be extremely difficult to do so as soon as the fast was over. Unless special precautions were taken it would be a considerable time before he could naturally be expected to recover his physical strength and for the first few days the nourishment given to him must be in very small quantities. Mr. Andrews was of opinion that no effort should be spared to relieve Mr. Gandhi of the burden of public duty until his bodily strength had returned and that there should be as little pressure as possible both upon his time and energy during the very first days after his fast was actually broken. His weakness remained virtually the same as before.

NO VISITORS.

On Monday the opinion of the two doctors who had been daily in attendance was concurred in by Dr. Jivraj Mehta who had known Mr. Gandhi intimately for many years and had arrived in Delhi on Monday morning in order to see him. Dr. Mehta had been impressed by Mr. Gandhi's brightness but agreed with the doctors in attendance that everything must be done to preserve every particle of his energy in the last days of the fast and in those that would immediately follow. He pressed very strongly that on this account no visitors should be allowed even to see him during he next three or four days.

UNITY CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS.

THE ONLY WAY OF MAKING PEACE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 6.

In the course of an interview with a representative of the "Madras Mail" regarding the Unity Conference Dr. Annie Besant said that she noticed it had been asked by some papers what was the use of passing resolutions. But, there was no other way of making peace than by making a formal treaty between the contending forces and when a machinery was provided for carrying out its provisions and leading men of the communities did their utmost to spread abroad the principles adopted in that treaty it would ensure preservation of peace. Before terminating the interview Dr. Besant desired to impress on the public her belief that religious differences were likely to disappear when they were dealt with directly by the members of the two communities as they were dealt with in the Indian states for which a hopeful beginning had been made by the Unity Conference. She said: "Healthy political parties are impossible while parties are founded with the object of defending supposed religious interests. There is no proposal however in this union of parties for obtaining Swaraj to merge different political organisations in each others. They unite for a common object and when that object is achieved, political parties will establish themselves".

FAST CURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Apropos of Mahatma Gandhi's fast, your readers will be interested in the following advice given by Dr. Josiah Oldfield, M. A., D.C.L., L.R.C.P., in a lecture to the Electric Club on the Fasting Cure. Says Dr. Oldfield who is Medical Director, Lady Margaret Hospital, Bombay, Kent:—

"Everybody would be the better for a day's fast every week and a week's fast once a year. Loss of appetite was nature's warning to abstain absolutely from food by fasting. For flesh eaters, regular periods of fasting were a necessity for health and a prolonged old age. Unwise eating shortens life and wise abstinence not only lengthens life but multiplies a hundredfold the pleasure of living. The world has ever been influenced for good by its ascetic saints and has been degraded into a lower morality by the gluttons."—Yours etc.,

LALA LAJPAT RAI,

FALLS ILL ON RETURN TO LAHORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 7.

Owing to the want of rest and continued journey, and lastly active participation in the Delhi Unity Conference discussions, Lala Lajpat Rai has fallen ill again on his return to Lahore. His temperature is still above normal, and he is very weak. Doctors have advised him to have complete rest and see no visitor.

LOAN TO GERMANY.

NEGOTIATIONS TO CONCLUDE SHORTLY.

LEAFIELD, Oct. 6

Dr. Schacht, President of the German Reichsbank who went to Berlin at the end of last week to attend a meeting of the Reichsbank, has returned to London Dr. Luther, the German Finance Minister, is also expected back in London to-day. Negotiations for the loan to Germany under the Dawe's Scheme are now expected to be carried to conclusion shortly.

Belgian banking representatives have been in London discussing with the Governor of the Bank of England the amount of Belgian participation in the loan.—(B. O. W.)

DISARMAMENT PROTOCOL.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Geneva.—Hitherto eleven States, including France and Belgium, but not Britain, have signed the Disarmament Protocol.—Reuter.

N. INDIA FLOODS

GREAT DAMAGE TO CROPS AND CATTLE

HEAVY REMISSION OF LAND REVENUE,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 7.

Mr. Brayne, Deputy Commissioner of Gurgeon, reports very heavy floods in his districts extending all over the riverine district and into the uplands. Floods are now subsiding, but many villages are still entirely cut off from communications. So far as is known, the loss of life has been small, but great damage has been done to cattle, and crops in the flooded area are of course practically entirely destroyed. Mr. Brayne organised relief operations on October 5th by making rafts of kerosine oil tins, and was thus able to send food to some of the stranded villages. He is now endeavouring to get food down to villages in Ballabgarh tahsil, and hopes to secure for this purpose help of R. E. Establishment Delhi. The Dy. Commissioner has been authorised to announce remission of the Kharif instalment of land revenue for the whole of damaged area and also arrears of revenue still due from poorer villages in the Riverain. He has also been authorized to advance Takavi for purchase of seed, grain and bullocks and is arranging for supply of a good type of wheatseed. Government has also sanctioned the distribution of Rs. 20,000 as famine relief to absolutely destitute persons in Gurgaon district.

Further information regarding floods in Karmal district is to the effect that dead and missing so far ascertained for the whole district total 66, but there are parts of the devastated area which have not yet been visited. It is hoped, however, that this number will not be greatly exceeded. The cattle lost number some thousands, mostly the property of Graziers. The total number of villages affected is 200, of which 60 are believed to be almost totally destroyed. The Local Government is arranging for distribution of monetary relief to the destitute, and in addition a local relief committee has been formed which is collecting subscriptions. Floods have subsided rapidly and there is now no danger of further losses.

SERIOUS RAILWAY BREACHES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The District Traffic Superintendent at Magarwara, Oudh, and Rohilkhand Railway, wires under date October 7th:—

The position is worse on the Lucknow-Cawnpore Branch, breaches having extended. Both the broad and metre gauge tracks have been washed away for 200 yards at mile 41 between Magarwara and Cawnpore. Broad gauge track had also breached at mile 40. Telegraph posts and wires were under water There is no decrease yet in water level.

The District Traffic Superintendent Jhansi (G.I.P.) wires under date October 7th:—

Due to breaches on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway between Cawnpore and Magarwara through service from Cawnpore to Lucknow is suspended till further advice. Mails and passengers are being diverted. G. I.P. trains are terminating and starting from Cawnpore. Transhipment at present is impossible and duration of suspension of through service is uncertain.

TRAFFIC MANAGER'S REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The Traffic Manager, Lucknow, O.R. Railway, wires under date 7th:—In position on O. and R. Railway on 7th October there is no general change. Breaches between Cawnpore, Bridge and Magarwara were extensive on the evening of 6th October, and water in the Ganges is reported to be still rising. Telephone communication between Lucknow and Cawnpore is out of order. Breaches between the Cawnpore Bridge and Magarwara are not expected to be repaired for some days. Repairs work on the Dehra Dun Branch is progressing satisfactorily. Through running between Moradabad and Ghaziabad on Delhi Branch is not possible for some time. Through running between Bareilly and Bahjoi only on Aligarh Branch has been established. One mixed train will also run half-way between Bahjoi and mile sixty, that is seven miles south of Bahjoi to enable the Deputy Collector to arrange for food supplies.

Communication between Bahjoi and Rajghat Narora will not be possible for some time. On the main line between Thalwali and Raisi stations the breach at mile 480 extends about 600 feet, and will take six weeks to repair. Diversion is impracticable.

Efforts are being made to secure a floating bridge to enable passengers to be transhipped on foot. Other breaches between Moradabad and Saharanpur are expected to be repaired by 16th October, so that if transhipment of passengers can be arranged at mile 480 through running to Saharanpur via Bareilly, Chandausi, Moradabad and Lhaksar in one day will be possible with one transhipment only.

In view, however, of the fact that breaches on North-Western Railways between Saharanpur and Ambala will not be repaired for about 40 days the running of mail trains through to the Punjab is not likely till the middle of November.

EUROPEAN RESIDENTS RENDER RESCUE WORK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Oct. 7.

Floods in the Jumna have considerably subsided on the western side, but the eastern portion down the river is still in danger. The Shahdara Light Railway has been damaged and normal running is not likely to be resumed shortly. During the past three days over thousand men have been rescued and those who have been rendered absolutely homeless and destitute have been given relief and accommodated in different parts of the city. A large number of cattle have also been saved. A number of European residents of Delhi have done valuable rescue work often at grave danger to their lives. Messrs. Rayfield and Mathews have given a great portion of their time to the alleviation of the suffering and distress of the marooned villagers. Mr. Rayfield who has a small boat, accompanied by Mr. Mathews rescued a large number of the villagers including Mrs. Waugh and Mrs. Wood, the two ladies stranded at Shahdara.

RISING OF THE GANGES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 7.

As floods in the Jumna are subsiding the river Ganges is rising and has already reached the level of 37 feet, breaking the record of 1890 by two feet. Flood is causing enormous devastation in riverain. Train service between commercial centres of Cawnpore and Lucknow the winter capital of United Provinces has been stopped.

FLOOD RELIEF,

DELHI MUNICIPALITY DONATES RS. 10,000

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Oct. 7.

The Delhi Municipality at its extraordinary meeting sanctioned a sum of Rs. 10,000 for flood relief. The total amount so far collected by the Flood Relief Committee including the Municipality's grant exceeds Rs. 20,00.

PLIGHT OF BAREILLY DIST,

KALSHI BRIDGE WASHED AWAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 7.

It is reported floods are still causing great damage in Fatehgarh, Meerut, Bareilly and other places. Several villages in Bareilly district have been washed away.

According to "Pioneer's" correspondent for the first time on the 3rd, since last Monday, Mussoorie received something like its proper mails. Telegraphic communication is still difficult and there are no less than five breaches on the railway line between Dehra Dun and Hardwar. Weather is still threatening. The Kalsi bridge on the Jumna a few miles from Mussoorie has been washed away.

DUSSEHRA CELEBRATIONS,

PASSES OFF PEACEFULLY AT AMRITSAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Oct. 7.

Dussehra celebration passed off peacefully this evening during which ten processions of Hindu deities in the form of pantomines were conducted under special police arrangements owing to communal feeling, but nothing untoward happened. To-day a grand mela was held outside the city in the maidan where effigies of Ravana were burnt.

The Shriman Gurdwara Committee against whom Mahant Sunderdas of Guru-ka-bagh had acquired an exparte decree for the restoration of Gurudwara lands has now filed an application in the Court of Revenue Assistant Commissioner for the cancellation of the decree.

AT ALLAHABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 7.

Dussehra celebrations here are being celebrated as usual with great enthusiasm.

LORD GOSCHEN'S TOUR PROGRAMME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 6.

H. E. Lord Goschen leaves Ootacamund on the 8th instant by motor to Mettupalayam whence His Excellency will take the mail train to Madras arriving there the next morning. The same night the Governor leaves by the mail train Coimbator where he lays the foundation stone of the water works and opens the medical school. His Excellency leaves the same afternoon to Podanur and from there he will proceed by motor to Takkadi shooting camp. After spending two days at Tekkadi and another two days at Kachithodu His Excellency will proceed to Malabar on an extensive tour visiting Shoranur, Gannanore, Tellichery, Calicut Nilambur and a few other places and returns to Madras on the morning of the 25th instant.

CABLE ITEMS.

In the Football Association Charity Shield match at Highbury Professionals beat Amateurs by three goals to one.—Reuter.

At Rugby Pontypool beat St. Bartholemew's Hospital by nine points to three.—Reuter.

A general service medal with clasp for "Kurdistan" has been granted to the forces under Air Marshal Salmond for operations in Kurdistan between 19th March and 18th June last year.—Reuter.

Melbourne.—The Minister of Defence, Mr. Bowden, speaking at the Commonwealth House of Representatives stated that the light cruiser "Concord" would accompany the Australian warship "Adelaide" to Australia under exchange system and become an unit of the Australian fleet for nine months. The Australian warship "Brisbane" would join the China squadron for 6 months.—Reuter.

In response to urgent representations, Mr. Stark, President of the Anglo-Indian Association in London, is shortly leaving for India to resume his political work on behalf of Anglo-Indian constituencies.—Reuter.

London, Oct. 7.—Pending the selection of the successor of Sir Dadiba Dalal, Mr. J. C. B. Drake, Secretary, is carrying out the duties of the High Commissioner for India.—Reuter.

GERMANY AND THE LEAGUE.

BRITISH REPLY TO GERMAN NOTE.

LEAFIELD, Oct. 6.

The British reply to the German note recently addressed to ten Governments represented on the Council of the League of Nations asking for certain information in connection with the proposed admission of Germany into the League will be delivered shortly. Exchange of views has been taking place between the Allied Governments. The reply of the British and French Governments is likely to be on similar lines which will constitute no departure in principle from the utterances made at Geneva by Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Herriot.

Diplomatic correspondents of newspapers understand that the British Government has no objection to Germany receiving a permanent seat on the Council of the League, but it is pointed out that the matter is one not for individual Governments, but for the Assembly of the League to decide. Presumably the Assembly would require Germany to apply for admission on the same terms as any other Power and in conformity with the Covenant of the League. The latter makes no provision for the reesrvation of any kind. It is expected that the parties reply will be to this effect with a recommendation that Germany shall apply without any reservations.—(B. O. W.)

FRANCE HAS NO OBJECTION

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Paris.—France has sent a note to Germany. It does not object to the principle of Germany's admission to the League of Nations or even to the Council subject to German submission to all rules with exception laid down in the Covenant. It is believed that the British and Belgian Governments will similarly reply.—Reuter.

KING'S AFRICAN RIFLES.

REVISED RATES OF PAY.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

The following revised rates of pay of officers of the King's African Rifles will come into effect from first of April, 1925:—

Lieut.-Colonels commanding Somaliland Camel Corps or Battalions, £1,000.

Majors: Second-in-command, £850; Somaliland Camel Corps, £775.

Captains: Company Commanders, £700; not Company Commanders, £600; subalterns of seven years' commissioned service as defined in the Royal Warrant and Captains serving as subalterns, £550. Subalterns under seven years, £550.

The duty pay of the adjutants of the King's African Rifles irrespective of rank, £50. All above rates are per annum. Outfit allowance of the officers of the King's African Rifles appointed after August 27th, 1924, is £50.—Reuter.

BRITAIN'S SHIPBUILDING TRADE.

QUARTERLY REPORT IN LLOYD'S REGISTER.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

The Lloyd's Register of Shipbuilding Returns, for the quarter ended September 30, shows that 1,468,000 tons is being constructed in Great Britain and Ireland, being a decrease of 48,000 tons compared with June 30, but an increase of 197,000 tons compared with a year ago. The tonnage commenced during the quarter is 252,000 tons, compared with 375,000 tons of the previous quarter. The tonnage launched is 3,600,000 tons, being only 4,000 tons less than the June quarter, which is the highest during the last 2 3/4 years. The total merchant tonnage being built abroad is 1,112,000 tons, being an increase of 12,000 tons, compared with June 30. The total includes Germany 408,000 tons, France 137,000 tons, Italy 132,000 tons and Holland 88,000 tons. 278,000 tons was commenced abroad and 192,000 tons launched during the quarter, being an increase of 34,000 tons and 28,000 tons, respectively. The total world tonnage is 2,581,000 tons, which is 865,000 tons below the highest pre-war record. Motor tonnage being built in the world is 939,000 tons, compared with 1,621,000 tons of steam tonnage.—Reuter.

ALLEGED TURKISH RAIDS INTO MOSUL,

BRITISH NOTES UNREPLIED YET.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

No reply has yet been received to either of the British notes dealing with Turkish incursions into Mosul, and as far as is known none of the posts occupied by the Turks has been evacuated. The latest British note chiefly related to the details concerning the Frontier line under the Lausanne Treaty.

DUTCH FLIERS HELD UP BY FOG.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Amsterdam.—The Dutch pilot Vanderhoop accompanied by an Air Force Officer Lieutenant Poolmann and a mechanic has been held up at Phillipopolis in consequence of the machine being damaged by fog. Export from the Rotterdam Aerodrome is hurring thither. Flight is being subsidized by a group of banks of the East Indian merchants with the idea of establishing a regular Holland-Java service in connection with London-Calcutta route.—Reuter.

The Missionaries and laymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Delhi, gave an at home to the Bishop and Mrs. J. W. Robinson on Monday evening. Rev. C.B. Young and Mr. W. H. Sinclair welcomed the guests.—(A. P.)

STEEL HOUSES.

A GLASGOW EXPERIMENT.

LEAFIELD, Oct. 6.

A house of steel was built in a day at Glasgow on Saturday. This accomplishment was witnessed by a deputation from the Committee which has been appointed by the Minister of Health to study and advise him on the style of construction and materials for mass house building. At the workshops sanctions for a steel house were examined and a squad of workmen then set about erecting the house. In an hour and a half walls had been put up and the floor land and woodwork of the roof nearly completed. Before the deputation left at 5 o'clock the house was practically completed. It is stated, however, that in the ordinary circumstances after a concerted foundation has been laid the completion of the house in all its details will take from ten to fourteen days. Other types of steel houses are to be examined by the deputation.—(B. O. W.)

ARCHITECHURE IN INDIA.

(Continued from page 6.)

pression must also be of a like nature. Successful solutions to the latter case can only be found in traditional Indian design and it can be only the province of Classic European examples to deal with refinements of proportion, composition and detail in so far as these matters impinge on the main tradition of Indian form and construtcion.

"Much to Learn"

To a mind free from prejudice it will not be difficult to admit that Indian design has much to learn in the province of proportion, composition etc., and the purest fount of such matters is unquestionably found in the Hellenic remains.

While Professor of Architecture at the J. J. School of Art, Bombay, I had the opportunity of appreciating the difficulty which Indian Students encounter in their efforts to assimilate the refinements I have referred to. The difficulty begins with a distinct antipathy to "the Antique" as Europeans understand that word.

All English students imbibe in their earliest years, the conviction that persistent and conscientious study of the Antique will eventually results in a genuine affection for it, and once the scholarly pursuit becomes a matter of pleasure, the resultant culture is a foregone conclusion. Hellenism becomes automatically the fountain head of all artistic effort. Gothic, Byzantine, Saracenic, Hindu, Renaissance, all take their high and worthy places in a scale of absolute values.

This Hellenism, so easily assimilated by western minds is unfortunately lacking in a great degree in the minds of Indian Designers.

The Spiritual Qualities.

I have little doubt that the time will soon come when India will know precisely what she wants to take from Hellenism and the spiritual qualities which have always distinguished the Indian Arts will show the direct path to the acquirement of the elements which up to the present she has only dimly felt.

Then will be the time of true union of the artistic impulses of India with the resources which the West as to offer. The result will be no hybrid, loosely knit creature, of ungainly parts, but a sturdy, graceful product, pulsating with the vigour which conscious power of vast possibilities of development bestows.

Then will the whole artistic world turn to the East and say:—"In Vishnu Land what avatar."?

PANCH MAHAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GODHRA, Oct. 4.

At last it is finally settled that the Taluka and District Local Board elections in Panch Mahals District are to take place on the 16th and 17th instant respectively. The Nationalist Party has put up its candidates everywhere and it is heard that it will secure a majority, specially in the District Board.

The Election propaganda workers of every Taluka in the Panch Mahals are very busy in the election propaganda. Shriut Waman Mukadam will visit and address meetings at Dohad, Jesawada Garbada and Jhalod.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

A meeting of the special general board of Godhra Municipality was held on 30th September to settle long-standing disputes between the Municipality and Lady Sulochana's Electric Company. After some discussion Messrs. Waman Mukadam and Keshavlal Modi were elected by majority as arbitrators to settle the differences and end the quarrels. None of them is a member of the Municipal Board.

Official and Personal.

Mr. and Mrs. K. C. Rushton, Mr. C. S. Marston, Mr. and Mrs. H. Stanley, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Turner, Major and Mrs. Thomas lunched at Government House Ganeshkhind on Sunday.

The Governor of Bombay visited the Experimental Farm at Hadapsar on the afternoon of Sunday.

A correspondent writes from Ajmer:—With reference to the proposed Rajputana Co-operative Conference to be held at Ajmer in the middle of November next the Executive Committee have great pleasure in announcing that Mr. G. K. Devadhar M.A., the eminent Co-operative worker and the Vice President of the Bombay Central Co-operative Movement has consented to preside.

MADRAS LEGESLATURE,

BILLS FOR NEXT MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 7.

The official business for the next meeting of the Madras Legislative Council will include, besides the motion for supplementary grants and amendment of certain standing orders, consideration of three bills. Mr. Ramaswami Iyer will present the report of the select committee on the Madras Irrigation Bill and move that the bill as amended by the committee be taken into consideration.

Mr. Satyamurti will move that the bill be sent back to the select committee. If Mr. Ramaswami Iyer's motion is carried and the bill is taken into consideration he will move that it be passed into law.

The Raja of Pangal will introduce a bill further to amend the Madras City Municipal Act 1919 and move that it be taken into consideration and passed into law.

Mr. Ramaswami Iyer wil introduce a bill to determine the salary of the elected President of the Madras Legislative Council and move that it be considered at once and passed into law.

Among the demands for supplementary grants is one for a grant of Rs. 5,600 for compilation of the Madras Year Book, 1925, and Rs. 1,60,000 for grants to local bodies for the opening of additional elementary schools.

PROMOTION OF EDUCATION.

WAY TO NATIONAL UNITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

YEOTMAL, Oct. 7.

In performing the opening ceremony of the Marathi and Urdu Primary School Buildings constructed by the Yeotmal District Council at Bandharkawada Mr. P. S. Rau, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, spoke on the burning topic of the day and said that Swaraj which was the common goal of all Indians would be achieved only by unity among the two communities and the only way of effecting it was the promotion of education. Swaraj even if it were estabished without this basic unity, would vanish in no time. Mr. Gandhi was at present observing a long fast of 21 days in order to bring about unity but the surer way to accomplish it was the dissemination of righer ideas among the two communities. The close proximity of the Hindu and Mahomedan school buildings allied him with hopes of the realisation of the much-coveted unity.

ALLEGED ILLICIT DISTILLATION,

FIVE MEN ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Oct. 7.

Dr. T. N. Sinha, Health Officer, of the Delhi Municipality and Lala Kushwaqt Rai, Excise Inspector, were responsible for the arrest of five men including two Sanitary Inspectors, Gujar Singh and Wadhawa Singh, of the local municipality for the illicit distillation of country liquor within the municipal limits in Ajmere Gate and Sardar Bazar. It is stated that the arrested men were under observation for sometime past and last evening with the help of a few members of the Central Social Service League the two officers succeeded in tracing the whereabouts of these five men and captured a large quantity of liquor complete apparatus and materials used in distilling the same. It is reported that the men resisted arrest and threatened with kirpans and daggers but were easily overpowered.

BROACH NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH, Oct 5.

Some school-boys of the Government High School attended the meeting convened by the Broach Municipality to present an address to Maulana Shaukat Ali on 13th September, for which act of theirs the boys were fined annas four by the Head Master.

In view of the Mahatmaji's fast, Muni Nayay Vijayji has taken a vow to eat only corn and flour (without spices, ghee, oil and sweet) boiled in water.

Electioneering campaign for Taluka and District Local Boards, which got a lull in view of an unexpected postponement, is now in full swing.

(Continued from Col. 6)

ter should be properly approached with their cause.

Mr. Nariman:—Will you undertake to persuade Mr. Dabholker?

Mr. Joshi:—Mr. Dabholker is not a doubtful quantity at all!

Mr. M. K. Patel assured Mr. Joshi that they were thinking of sending a deputation to Poona to wait upon the members of the Council.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following two resolutions were then passed unanimously:—

This representative Committee appointed by the public meeting held under the joint auspices of 13 leading associations and public bodies in Bombay, hereby gives its whole-hearted support to the Bill for the extension of the Rent Act for a furuther period of three years proposed to be introduced by Mr. K. F. Nariman in the Bombay Legislative Council and requests all the members of the Bombay Legislative Council to record their votes in favour of Mr. Nariman's motion for leave to introduce the said Bill.

This Committee hereby appoints a deputation of ladies and gentlemen to interview the non-official members of the Bombay Legislative Council during its ensuing sessions at Poona for the purpose of explaining the tenants' case to them and enlisting their support in favour of Mr. Nariman's Bill.

RENT ACT EXTENSION

COMMITTEE'S MEETING

EDUCATIVE PROPAGANDA URGED.

COUNCILLORS TO BE INTERVIEWED

A meeting of the members appointed at a previous meeting held under thirteen different associations in the City, was held at Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Tuesday night to consider Mr. K. F. Nariman's Bill for the extension of the present Rent Act for a further period of three years, Mr. V. J. Patel presiding.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar had written the following letter to the Chairman of the meeting: "I may add, however, that I have not been idle about this matter during all these days. Only this morning we had one of our meetings in my house consisting of some landlords and tenants and we discussed very seriously some of the points which present difficulties in the way of adjusting their rival wishes. I am full of hope that I shall eventually be able, not without difficulty, of course, to arrive at a settlement enabling us to see a Bill through, acceptable to reasonable opinion on both sides. Any help which you or your Committee can give in this matter in a spirit of give-and-take will be welcome. It will be a great advantage if you will take care to frame your suggestions so as to make them really helpful in the peaceful solution of this question in the Council."

At the outset, Mr. Patel asked that Mr. H. A. Lalji who was present at the meeting might be co-opted a member of the Committee, as they wanted the co-opration of all parties in getting leave to introduce the Bill in the Council.

This was agreed to by the meeting.

Mr. Patel said they should establish a convention that they should not have any opposition in the Council for the motion for leave to introduce a Bill, and they should have the support of all parties towards this. Any irregularities and defects in the Bill could be set right afterwards during the discussion of the Bill, but not when leave was being asked for the introduction of the Bill. They must remember that the Rent Act was not a hurried measure and was only passed after deliberate and lengthy discussion in the Council, and if anybody wanted to make any changes in the present Act, they could do so by bringing forward an amending Bill, but there should be no opposition at all when leave was being asked for to introduce Mr. Nariman's Bill which merely sought the extension of the present Act for three years. They knew the conditions in the City owing to the lapse of the Act relating to non-residential premises, and he feared they would never again be able to set matters right. They should have had much agitation, but unfortunately they had not, and time was now short. There could not be any compromise between the tenants and the landlords. How many tenants and how many landlords were there in the city? All the tenants were reasonable and so also were the landlords. What he objected to was this talk of compromise over and over again, and in talking about it they were losing sight of the fact that they had to introduce some Bill in the October Session of the Council. Mr. Nariman had produced a Bill and obtained the sanction of the Governor-General, and were they going to lose that opportunity of introducing the Bill in the talk of compromise? He was sure that Mr. Jayakar and others would support the Bill, now that they knew that public opinion had asserted itself.

TASK BEFORE THEM.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said unless they got leave to introduce the Bill they would never be able to discuss the Bill. He for one would agree to some sort of honourable compromise to get the Bill through, although if they were strong enough to pass the Bill as it was he would do so without any hesitation. There was unity all round in the country, and why should there be no unity between the landlords and the tenants? The difference between the tenants and the landlords now was about the percentage of increase to be granted to the landlords. The landlords were now sitting on the fence waiting to know what the attitude of the Government was going to be, they had to influence the mofussil members, who had already made up their minds, especially the Sind Moslem members, who unfortunately did not know the language in which the proceedings in the Council were being conducted and much less the whole question. He was sure if these people were judiciously approached they could be counted upon to help them. For this purpose he suggested the sending of a deputation to wait upon the members of the Council at Poona. Another thing he said was that they must make a party question of it, and the Swaraj Party had a right to demand from every member his support to the Bill. He wondered why, after the Governor-General had given his permission—which no doubt was given after due consultation with the local Government—some local bureaucrat should oppose its introduction in the Council. He thought it was an anomaly altogether.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas said their first duty at this time was not to think of any compromise at all, but to push this Bill in the Council. The cause of the tenants was very strong and just and right and they should not talk of any compromise. If they did, the landlords and the Government might think that the position of the tenants was very weak and they were not likely to succeed. He wanted the Committee to conduct propaganda by means of literature among the members of the Council, in order to educate them in the grievances of the tenants. He was sure of success if they persisted in their agitation.

Mr. N. M. Joshi wanted to make a practical suggestion and that was that they should make a list of members who were in favour of the Bill and those who were opposed to them or were doubtful. The lat.

(Continued in Col. 5.)

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES BILL

SUGGESTED AMENDMENTS

MORE LATITUDE TO MEMBERS DESIRABLE.

At the Third Bombay Co-operative Conference held in September a Committee was appointed to examine the Co-operative Societies' Bill as amended by the Select Committee and to make suggestions for improvement to the members of the Provincial Legislature. In the short time at its disposal the Committee has gone through carefully the Bill clause by clause and has arrived at the following conclusions:—

1. That the definition of a consumers' society as given in Clause 3 (h) (3), is incomplete inasmuch as it does not cover cases where services and not goods are sold to customers. In a Co-operative Laundry, for example, the members engage the services of a Dhobi, etc.; there is no delivery of goods; only services are performed by members. Even the People's Medical Relief Society is essentially a society for the performance of medical service and not of selling drugs; it differs quiet from a chemist and druggist's shop. The definition, therefore, must be amended by adding the words "or of performing services."

2. It would be a hardship for both to the societies, most of which are small and managed by honorary workers to insist on the three months' limit under Clause 12 for calling a general meeting of members. A shorter period may be desirable, but in our opinion not practicable. He, therefore, suggest that the period be extended to six months.

3. In the case of societies with a large membership to get together a requisition signed by one-fifth of members is almost impossible. We suggest, therefore, to make possible for a fairly large group of members that the power of calling a special general meeting under Clause 13 should also be given to fifty members.

4. The amendment suggested supplies an obvious omission in Clause 24. Where a member takes a loan and sets up a shop, for example, it is clear that the society granting the loan should have a prior claim on the goods for sale which have been purchased with the money borrowed from the society. Merely a prior claim on the go-down or place of business is not enough.

5. On the death of a member obviously there are only two courses open to the Committee. The shares of the deceased can be transferred to the nominee or an heir or the money equivalent can be paid to such nominee or heir, if he is not a desirable person for membership of the society. There are only two alternatives the word "may" ought to be changed into "shall" in Clause 27.

RURAL SOCIETIES.

6. In Clause 34 (2) we suggest that permission be given to rural societies to lend money on the security of agricultural produce also, this being a fairly good kind of security easily valued more or less correctly by the Committee; it does not seem necessary to us that the sanction of the Registrar should be required for giving loans on such security.

7. We suggest that this whole section may be omitted. The operations of Credit Societies have already been restricted under Clauses 34 and 35; the other societies, therefore, without this clause have clearly the power of trading with non-members in conformity with their by-laws. No permissive clause 36 seems to us to be necessary. Agricultural Non-Credit Societies which have already been mentioned in Clause 36 have also to trade with non-members and if Clause 36 is to remain we would suggest that these Agricultural Non-Credit Societies be given the same privilege as Consumers', Producers' and Housing Societies. We really feel however that this permissive clause is absolutely unnecessary for Clauses 34 and 35 only restrict the operations of Credit Societies; thus leaving by implication the other types of societies free to trade with non-members, of course to the extent permitted by their by-laws.

8. In Clause 39 (1) the word "lawful" should clearly be omitted. There cannot possibly be unlawful profits; profits which a society does or can derive must necessarily be lawful. They cannot possibly be unlawful. In Clause 39 (2) it seems to us very improper that even with the sanction of Government a society can use up the whole of its Reserve Fund for any purpose, however important. The Reserve Fund is a source of strength to the society and where a large Reserve Fund has been accumulated, there is no objection to using a part thereof for some useful or beneficial purpose; but under no conceivable circumstances it would be wise for a society to use up the whole of its Reserve Fund. We further feel that the use of the Reserve Fund should not be restricted only to local and communal purposes. We would here, therefore, suggest the addition of the words used in Clause 42 about the Public, Co-operative or Charitable purposes.

PROVIDENT FUND.

9. In Clause 41 we suggest the addition of the following sub-clauses:—

"(2) Contribution to such Provident Fund shall not be liable to any decree or order of any Court of justice in respect of any debt or liability incurred by a subscriber or contributor to such Provident Fund and neither the Official Assignee or a Receiver appointed under the Civil Procedure Code shall be entitled or have any claim on such contributions.

"(3) Any sum standing to the credit of any subscriber or contributor to any such Fund at the time of his decease and payable under the rules of the Fund to his nominee or nominees or to such person as may be authorised by law to receive payments on behalf of such nominee or nominees, shall vest in such nominee or nominees free from any debt or other liability incurred by the deceased or by his nominee or nominees or any one or more of them before the death of such subscriber or contributor."

The privileges contemplated in these clauses are already enjoyed by Railway and Government Provident Fund under the General Provident Fund Act and there is no reason why Co-operative Provident Fund should not enjoy the same privileges.

10. No sanction of the Registrar seems to us necessary when a society wishes to use part of its net profits after payments to the Reserve Fund under Clause 39. The appropriation of profits takes place at the annual general meeting and societies could absolutely be left free to do what they like with profits earned after carrying the prescribed percentage to Reserve Fund. The whole of Clause 42 could, therefore, be well omitted; but as it gives indications of the lines along which the profits could be diverted to a certain extent, it is useful and may be returned, with the amendment suggested.

INQUIRY IN SOCIETY'S AFFAIRS.

11. Inquiry into the affairs of a society is almost always a wholesome thing, provided of course it does not mean complication in the society or involve spending its funds. When the Managing Committee or a society goes wrong or is suspected to be going wrong, members have been given power to ask the Registrar to hold inquiry. But one-third is sometimes too large a number. We suggest that 50 members is a sufficiently large group of members to be *prima facie* evidence that the inquiry is necessary. But to provide for a control on mischief-makers, it is suggested that this power under Clause 43 (2) (c) should be given to 50 members on the recommendation of the Central Co-operative Institute.

12. The reason for the suggested omission of sub-clause (3) in Clause 43 will be obvious, when we turn to Clause 44. There is no provision in Clause 22 of the Bill as it has emerged from the Select Committee as there was in Clause 22 of the original draft for power to inspectors under Clause 44. It is, therefore, suggested that the sub-clause (3) be transferred as a sub-clause (3) to Clause 44 with the little necessary modification. This addition will give the necessary powers to inquiry officers and inspectors of creditor's accounts.

13. We suggest that Clause 46 be omitted. There are two methods prescribed under Clause 59 for the recovery of money. Clause 46 prescribed only one. We do not see why only one method should be open in this case only. We suggest that Clause 46 be omitted and little addition be made to Clause 59 as proposed by us.

VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

14. It seems curious that there is no provision in the Act for voluntary liquidation of societies. There are societies like the Fencing Societies which are brought into existence for a specific period and their liquidation would certainly be voluntary. In other cases also it is quite conceivable that the members of a society themselves would think it desirable not to prolong the agency of unsuccessful administration and to go into voluntary liquidation, we, therefore, propose the addition of a new sub-clause to Clause 47. Further in Clause 47 as it is one of the conditions for liquidation is an application by three-fourths of members at a general meeting. It seems to us that a resolution of this important character should be passed at a Special General Meeting called for the purpose and not at an Ordinary General Meeting.

15. As Clause 48 is worded in the Bill it means that the Registrar can only wind up a society when the membership including majors and minors comes below 10. Obviously this is not what is contemplated to make the meaning clearer, we suggest the addition of the words "such members at the end."

16. We think it is an oversight not to have given powers in Clause 50 to the liquidator to convene a general meeting of the society. All who have experience of liquidation work will easily realise that this power is necessary and we propose that this power be conferred on liquidator by the addition of a new sub-clause (m).

SURPLUS ASSETS.

17. The words "surplus assets" are ambiguous. Legal opinion tells us that there are judicial decisions where surplus assets have been determined after the share capital is paid back and there are judicial decisions also to the contrary, we feel sure that the drafters of the Bill do not intend that the share capital should not be returned to the members, we therefore propose to make the meaning clearer by inserting the words "after the expenses of winding up and recoupment of paid up capital have been provided for."

It appears to us very strange that the Select Committee should have narrowed down the disposal of surplus assets in sub-clause (a) (ii) and object of public utility of local or communal interest. We hold that in matters of surplus assets the members of the Society should have very wide powers and they should not be prevented by the Act from devoting the surplus assets with the consent of the Registrar to an object of public utility, even if it is not of local or communal interest.

18. The ambiguity of words "surplus assets" must be removed from Clause 53 also by the addition of words similar to those proposed for Clause 54.

ARBITRATION.

19. Arbitration is a genuine arbitration when the arbitrator is appointed by the parties of the dispute and not nominated by the officer who is to sit in an appeal. If the parties cannot agree in the choice of an arbitrator the Central Co-operative Institute, a non-official body, should be asked to such a suitable name or names, hence we propose the addition of words in Clause 54 to give effect to the ideas abovementioned.

It may also be advisable to facilitate arbitration to go in for a permanent arbitration court operating within a particular area, we therefore propose the addition of a proviso to Clause 54 and further suggest a reference to a prmanent Arbitration Board in the rule making powers in Clause 71 (2) (ii).

20. Our Committee is of opinion that the appeal against the awards of arbitrators should be heard by the District Court or the Small Causes Court in Bombay and not by an executive officer like the Registrar.

21. Our Committee feels that as many of our societies are worked by honorary officers and are very small, the penal clause of Clause 60 should not be made by universal application. A new sub-clause may therefore be added to Clause 60 making the provisions of this clause applicable to larger societies only.

22. We cannot understand why a Co-operative Society registered outside the Bombay Presidency should file with the Registrar under Clause 69 its by-laws in English only. The certified vernacular may as well be in one of the vernaculars of the Bombay Presidency. Any society registered within the Bombay Presidency can, we understand, send its by-laws to the Registrar in one of the vernaculars of the Presidency and there is no reason whatever for following a different procedure in the case of branches of outside co-operative societies.

VOLUNTEER CAMPING.

The Karnatak Volunteer Board has organised a camping to give training to the Volunteers on the lines laid down by the All-India Volunteer Board of the Hindustani Seva Dal. The Board has invited four Volunteers from each province The camping will be opened from the 9th instant at Mugadhanhalli near Dharwar and will last for 3 weeks. The expenses for the camping will come about Rs 12 excluding Railway fares and uniform charges. Those Sahayaks, who want to take advantage of this opportunity are requested to see the Hon. Secretary, Volunteer Board, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Krishna Bldg., Hornby Road Fort, during Office hours and get further particulars about the same

KARNATAK AYUREDAV SAMMELAN.

An Industrial Exhibition will be held at Belgaum at the time of the Indian National Congress in December next, and the Exhibition would include a show of fresh indigenous herbs, drugs, minerals and other Ayurvedic requisites. It is proposed to take advantage of this opportunity and call a Conference of Vaidyas, Hakims and interested Doctors synchronously with the Exhibition. An informal meeting was called under the presidentship of Pandit Venkatramanacharya Upadhye at Belgaum in the last month and it was finally decided to hold the Conference as suggested. A provisional Reception Committee with Dr. H. V. Savanur, as Chairman and Vidwan K. Sheshashastri, Ayurved Ratnam, of Shringeri as general Secretary, was also formed. Later on a working committee was also organised.

Dr. A. Laxmipathi, of Madras has been proposed to the chair of presidentship of the Conference, by a majority of the Kanara Districts; the final election, however, is yet to come. Probably the Conference will hold its sittings immediately after the Congress. All the Vaidyas, Hakims and interested Doctors in Karnatak and the neighbouring provinces are cordially requested to co-operate in the work and help the organisers in their first attempt to bring about a Conference of the kind.

WEDDING BELLS,

The latest "news" from America is the impending engagement of Ishbel MacDonald, the Premier's eldest daughter, and Olivier Baldwin, the Socialist son of the leader of the Conservative Party.

SNAKE WORSHIP IN KHASI HILLS.

OFFERING OF HUMAN SACRIFICES.

At a meeting of the Antropological Society of Bombay held on Wednesday last, the Hon. Mr. Justice Kincaid presiding, Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra read a paper on "The Recent instance of the Khasi custom of offering human sacrifices to the Snake-Deity."

Mr. Mitra in his paper said that ophiolatry or snake-worship was a peculiarly Indian institution. At one time he believed that the worship was not characterised by the performance of any inhuman rites or ceremonies. But later observations have made him modify that statement. He had found that one of the Mongoloid hill-tribes living in Assam practised a form of snake-worship in which they propitiated their snake-deity by the offering of human sacrifices. The above-named hill-tribes were the Khasis who lived in the Khasia and Jaintia Hills of Assam, among whom the matriarchate or the mother-right forms the basis of their social organisation. This tribe had adopted and assimilated Christianity. But, in spite of that, they practised a horrible form of snake-worship in which they offered sacrifices of human beings to their snake-deity for her propitiation.

HE IS SO HAPPY.

MUSSOLINI CONSIDERS THIS YEAR HIS BEST.

In a speech at Naples, Signor Mussolini said that, looking back on his two years of office, his conscience was clear, for his sole thought had ever been to devote all his energy to the service of his country.

This year he considered the happiest of his life, for it had begun with Fiume, was followed by Jubaland, and had ended with an Italian Rhodes.

If there was one Government in Europe, continued the Premier, which knew how to conduct its affairs with dignity, it was the Italian Government, and it was to Fascism that Italy's strong position abroad was due.

A correspondent wires from Mangrol under date October 7th. The Mangrol State has arrested Sjt. Jayantilal Naranji, Secretary Prajanandal under Section 124A I. P. C. on Saturday last and has twice rejected local Merchants petition for bail.

ANTI-SWARAJIST CAMPAIGN,

SIR M. V. JOSHI'S LECTURE TOUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

YEOTMAL, Oct. 6.

Sir M. V. Joshi, Executive Councillor, is on an extensive tour in Berar delivering public lectures denouncing Swarajist methods. He is meeting with strong opposition by questioners whose doubts he is unable to meet. Very pertinent but inconvenient questions by Messrs. Khaparde, Shewade, Chiplunkar and others at Amraoti and Akola exposed the nakedness of Sir Moropant's arguments. Profiting by examples at Amraoti and Akola he is taking care not to allow several speakers to speak and only one speaker is given chance to reply in a limited time of half a dozen minutes. At Basim Mr. Khaparde was not allowed to speak. Sir M. V. Joshi is to deliver a lecture here on the 9th instant, invitation cards are being issued through the agency of Tahsil peons to selected individuals to attend his lecture. His tour seems to be intended to create an effect on Council and Board voters with a view to win ensuing elections, but the way in which the questioners are treated at his lectures and his unsatisfactory and evasive replies are producing quite a contrary effect. The people all over Berar are shrewd enough to assess Sir M. V. Joshi's arguments at their proper value and refuse to be deceived by his specious pleading.

BANDRA AND SOUTH INDIAN RELIEF.

A public meeting of the residents of Bandra, Santa Cruz, Villa Parle and Andheri was held at Bandra on 5th instant, in the Municipal Hall in aid of the South Indian Flood Relief Fund. In the absence of Mr. E W. Perry, Collector of Bombay, Suburban District, Bombay, Mr. G. M. Gupte, Advocate, Bandra, presided. Mr. G. K. Devdhar, General Secretary and Treasurer of the South Indian Flood Relief Central Fund explained in detail the nature and extent of the distress caused by the unprecedented floods in South India and also the relief operations that are being carried on by the several humanitarian agencies in that part of the country and appealed to the audience to give what ever help that it in their power to the afflicted brethren in South India. The following resolutions were then proposed and passed unanimously after moving and eloquent speeches were delivered by Messrs. J. K. Mehta, Vimadlal, G. M. Gupte and Leo Rodriques. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair proposed by Mr. K. Natarajan.

Resolution No. 1.—Resolved that this meeting of the residents of Bandra, Santa Cruz, Villa Parle and Andheri deeply sympathises with the sufferers by floods in South India and appeals to all charitably disposed people to do their utmost in extending help to their brethren in the flood affected districts of the Madras Presidency and the Indian States of Mysore, Travancore and Cochin in their present hour of trial.

Resolution No. 2.—Resolved that a committee consisting of the following office bearers and members with power to add be formed to collect contributions and other help and forward the same to the General Secretary, the South Indian Flood Relief Central Fund, Bombay, for proper distribution in the afflicted areas: Mr. E. W. Perry, Chairman; Mr. Ignatius D'Monte; Mr. V J. Patel; Mr. J. K. Mehta; Mr. Vimadlal; Mr. G. B Trivedi; Mr. Rajaballi Mohamad; Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta; Rao Saheb Javeri Motiram; Mr. Rane.

ONE MORE COLLEGE WANTED IN SIND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAWABAD, Oct. 6.

There is a movement to ask for a Government Arts College being opened in Sind. The province has at present two aided Arts Colleges, the one Dayaram Jethmal Sindh College at Karachi and the other Sindh National College, a second grade Arts College at Hyderabad. The people of Upper Sindh districts want a Government Arts College at Sukkur or Shikarpur whereas the people of Hyderabad are anxious that it should be opened at Hyderabad. The Citizens' Association of Hyderabad has passed a resolution urging claims of their city.

PAPER AND PROTECTION.

The Tariff Board met at Poona on Saturday, when Mr. Booth, representative of Alexander Perrio and Co. of England gave evidence:—

He was merely speaking as a man who had had a great deal of experience in paper manufacture generally, and as such knew the difficulties in making particular kinds of paper, so that he was in a position to give an opinion as to what was probably practicable and what was not. He recognised, however, that such ideas as his were always liable to be set aside, if definite local evidence was adduced to the contrary. Mr. Booth said he had been in the paper manufacturing industry since he was a boy. His firm was chiefly interested in the higher grades of paper such as was used for legal and other documents, especially bank ledgers. Such papers were pure rag papers and from the manufacturer's point of view had no competition whatever in India at present. The leading purchasers of this paper in India were Messrs. Tacker Spink and Co., the "Times of India" and the Caledonian Printing Works. Witness' firm had been exporting this paper for magazine and illustration work for the past thirty years. but he could not say at that sitting just how much was sent to India every year.

LOCAL BOARDS ELECTIONS

PLURAL VOTING ALLOWED.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes as follows:—

There is considerable misapprehension among the public with regard to the right of voting at Local Board Elections. It is not generally known that the franchise has been widened by the Local Boards Act of 1923. The provisions of Section 15 of this Act provide for the enrolment of electors for the Taluka and the District Local Boards. Among the necessary qualifications for enrolment is residence in the taluka or the district, as the case may be, and a resident who possesses the other necessary qualifications is entitled so be placed on the list of voters in all the constituencies of the taluka or the district. He will thus have as many votes for the taluka local board as there are seats in the taluka in which he has a place of residence, and as many votes for the district local board as there are seats in the district.

The position explained above will be better understood by the following illustration.

X has a place of residence in taluka A where there are B. C. D. E. F. and G. constituencies for the Taluka Board. He will be enrolled as a voter and entitled to vote in any or all the B. C. D. E. F. and G. constituencies, though he may hold land of qualifying assessment in B. D. and F. constituencies only.

This new Act however does not give non-Mahomedans the right to vote in Mahomedan constituencies nor Mahomedans the right to vote in general constituencies.

NASIK SHIKSHAN PRASARAK MANDAL

Mr. D. D. Deshmukh, a Bombay worker of the Nasik Shikshan Prasarak Mandal writes as follows:—

This Mandal was established in 1918 with a view "to facilitate and cheapen the education by starting, affiliating or incorporating at different places as circumstances permit, Schools and Colleges, under private management or by other suitable ways best adapted to the wants of the people." The Mandal consists of (1) Patrons, (2) Fellows, (3) Life-members. A Managing Board is elected every year from amongst the patrons, fellows and life members and it looks after the working of the Society. At present there are 8 patrons, 56 fellows and 10 life members.

The Society started in 1918 the New English School which has now grown up into a full-fledged high school. The school was recognized by the Government from its begining. The number of boys in the school is, at present, nearly 600, with a staff of 22 teachers, out of whom 10 are graduates. We sent students for the first time for the Matriculation Examination in 1923 and we could secure cent per cent results. The school, at present meets in two hired "wades," not fit for educational purposes and we have to pay Rs. 2,000 per year by way of rent for the same.

The present needs of the Mandal are:—(1). A good building for the School to accommodate 1000 students. (2). Science Apparatus for higher standards. (3) Furniture of new pattern for the school. And (4) permanent fund for the Mandal which is the backbone of every Society. A good beginning has been made by Mr. Madhavrao Martand Deshpande of Yawal in Khandesh by giving a big donation of Rs. 10,000 to our building fund. It is hoped that the benevolent public would show their generosity by helping the Mandal and thus try to make its attempts successful.

LONDON'S 170,000 STUDENTS,

The mail week was the enrolment week for day and evening classes under the L.C.C.

Last session about 120,000 students attended the evening institutes in London and 51,000 the polytechnic and technical institutes. This was an increase of nearly 7,000 over the figures for the previous year.

It is interesting to note that 40 years ago the number attending the "night" schools of the period was 10,000.

The scheme for next session contains several new features. A panal of about 10,00 instructors has been appointed and about 80 per cent. of them are actually employed in the trades and professions they will teach.

Lawyers, journalists, doctors, nurses, accountants, master butchers, plumbers, and carpenters are among the instructors. In fact, all the occupations that Londoners follow seem to have been catered for.

An illustrated "Guide to Continued Education in London", has been published for the L.C.C. at 6d. a copy.

Mr HERRIOT'S TACT,

AMUSING STORY OF A POLITICAL STREET SHOW.

M. Herriot and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald have together risen to the dignity—or otherwise—of being included in a Grand Guignol or Punch and Judy show.

During a recent visit to his home at Lyons, the French Premier, says a Central News telegram, saw a street performance in which effigies of himself and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald were the principal actors. M. Herriot was shown furiously belabouring Mr. MacDonald, to the delight of the boys and girls among the audience.

M. Herriot hinted that the performance was hardly the best way to promote a good feeling between France and England, and suggested a change in the programme.

The proprietors readily assented, and substituted Hindenburg for MacDonald!

U, S, CORRUPTION,

PRES. COOLIDGE AS "PRINCIPAL IN OIL SCANDAL."

The first chapter of the American Progressive Party's text-book has been issued from the La Follette headquarters.

It specifically denounces 25 instances of governmental corruption charged against the Republicans, and six against the previous Democratic Administration.

It flatly challenges President Coolidge as being a "principal" mentioned during the oil scandal.

The threat is made that the Party will systematically disclose the extent of dishonesty unvolwing the departments under Messrs. Weeks, Hughes, Hoover and Mellon.

UNITY CONFERENCE AND AFTER.

WANTED-EXTENSIVE AND INTENSIVE PROPAGANDA.

"The Leader" writes:—We are very relieved and very pleased that the historic Conference in Delhi has terminated so successfully. An atmosphere of peace and deliberations on delicate controversial matters involving religious beliefs and practices and social customs were conducted in a temper of compromise and reasonableness. The resolutions in the form they assumed as the result of several days of anxious consideration are in our opinion models of propriety and fairness. They breathe tolerance, and embody the wisdom of statesmanship. Neither of the two great communities which must live inseparably in this land, need feel that it has come out second best. The religion of neither has in the slightest degree been compromised and if the conclusions reached in Delhi are observed faithfully in the letter and the spirit there will be no room left for that tension of feeling and those breaches of the peace which are at once our ruin and our disgrace and which so give occasion to the enemy to blaspheme. We are not so sanguine as to imagine that full victory over our baser communal selves has already been achieved. This is not so easy an affair. But 'well begun is half done' and we honestly believe that it was a most wise, earnest and sincere effort that was made in Delhi and we are firm in the confident hope that the foundations have been well and truly laid of what, God willing, may prove to be a beautiful edifice of intercommunal harmony in this much distracted land. Propaganda on the basis of the Delhi Resolutions should now be undertaken. And the public meetings that the country has been advised to hold on the 8th instant, will we trust mark the auspicious beginning of an extensive and intensive propaganda throughout the towns and villages of British India.

A CHARTER OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

"Swadeshamitran":—The Conference put its finger in the right spot by emphasising freedom of conscence and religion as the *sine que non* of inter-communal harmony. The resolution recording that right may very properly be styled the charter of religious liberty granted by acknowledged religious leaders. It is true that political leaders have repeatedly stressed the need for tolerance. But the theologians have not till now made themselves parties to any unambiguous declaration of religious liberty. The Unity Conference has secured for the future generations of this land a charter conferring full freedom of religion granted by acknowledged leaders of the various religious communities of India. It is impossible to overrate the value of such a charter. The Unity Conference has laid down the foundations of unity ably. The more important work of erecting the superstructure is yet to be done. That is the work to be taken up by the workers working in all parts of the country. They must spread among the people a knowledge of the fundamentals of communal harmony and love of unity and non-violence. In that work they have only to act in the spirit of the resolutions adopted by the Conference. Nor will it do to delay that work. The Delhi Conference has recommended the celebration of the unity day on the 8th October, the day on which Gandhiji is to break his fast. Let every one of us bend to the task that day and commence the work of establishing on a firm and unshakable basis Hindu-Muslim-Sikh-Parsee Christian unity.

"A RED-LETTER DAY."

"The Servant":—The Conference may be said to have achieved great things in so far as it has evolved a common platform for joint effort. The Unity Conference ended "in manifestations of mutual goodwill and friendship by leaders of both communities". The last resolution which calls upon men and women of all communities throughout the country to offer daily prayers during the last critical week of Mahatmaji's fast and to organise mass meetings on the 8th of October in every town and village to express the nation's thankfulness to the Almighty and to pray that the spirit of goodwill and brotherliness may pervade and unite all communities of India and that the principles of full religious toleration and mutual goodwill declared in this Conference may be adopted and given effect to by the members of all communities in India" is significant. October 8th on which Mahatmaji will break his fast is the Bijoya Day And Bijoya Day among Hindus is a day of joy and goodwill when people forget old feuds and differences and embrace one another in fellowship and brotherhood. October 8th will, therefore, be a red letter day in the annals of the country if at the conclusion of Mahatmaji's penance we can drown jealousies and bitterness for good in an embrace of love and peace and harmony.

"Gujerati Punch":—If the Hindus and Mussalmans of India are ever to live as brothers, in unbroken comity and accord, they will have to ensure two things:—(1) the inculcation of the old Congress formula that we are Indians first and Mushms or Hindus afterwards and (2) the inculcation of the belief that true religion is always personal and that it has nothing to do with other men's beliefs. Of these the significance of the first is apparent to all. Situated as we are, neither Hindus nor Mussalmans can afford to have separate communal interests in the civic life of the country and unless they evolve the sense of civic patriotism, the sense of common interest in the good of mother India, they will only be playing in the hands of the enemy. Besides political leadership or supremacy is not a matter of communal right; it is only a matter of individual merit. If the Mussalmans command this merit more than the Hindus, it is they who will be the political leaders and even rulers of India. And the Hindus will neither grudge it nor be afraid of it because they will be knowing that Mussalmans have no interests apart from the interests of India as a whole and what they will do will do with an eye to the common goal.

INDO-BRITISH MARRIAGES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The bold and iniquitous statement made by the Chief Magistrate of Capetown to a correspondent of the "Daily News" regarding mixed marriages between educated Orientals and respectable Western girls has roused great surprise and indignation among the students and the intelligentsia here. No wonder tirades against iniquities are hurled invariably by the Indians of S. Africa.

One would have expected a Magistrate to be a little more well informed and large-minded person; but utter disappointment and immense surprise alone can be the outcome of such a semi-conscious statement, as the one he made, "The worst tragedies I have ever known have been caused through white girls marrying Indians....." the only conclusion one can arrive at is either, that the Magistrate in question is hopelessly ignorant of facts, or irretrievably prejudiced.

Any one who has made a casual study of the problem of Races, a little of Eugenics or an outline of Genetics will never dream venturing on such a stupid and sterile statement—a statement which is a much dogmatic and polemic as it is completely unfounded. It is in fact a statement which serves as a medium to the psycho-analysis of the originator's mind and one can see through it the sinister motive prompted by prejudice.

It is actually such people who are instrumental in bringing about an estranged feeling between East and West, and widening the gulf unbridgably, and not very infrequently wars and other ghastly tragedies. Would that he knew some dramas of real Western life where facts leave fiction limping far behind, such an ignoble utterance could never have been made.

Luckily in the society of civilised people such an assertion finds no credence.

The inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland know Indians too well and understand them thoroughly, an introduction of this nature is not only superfluous but also unsought. Warning from the like of such will go unnoticed and if seen will simply be scorned and despised. It is merely adding another dark chapter to the history of S. Africa.

This deliberate and wanton misuse of authority and influence sums up to a penal offence to speak in the word of the learned Magistrate.

However, he does not fail to point out what in the eye of the S. A. Law is a Penal Offence. Some specimen of an offence! Some Law it is. People abroad here recognise the fact that the culture and ethnic growth of the West is indissolubly connected with that of the East. The very fact that the rulers of S. Africa do not recognise this is sufficient in itself a proof of their narrow-mindedness and deep-seated prejudice.

It is an undisputed fact that the vast majority of Indians are members of the Great Aryan Family to which the English and German belong.

The superiority of the Aryan Race and their Ethics has never hitherto been questioned by any one, not to speak of their civilisation. Scientifically too, the factorial constitution of the Indian and the Westerner has been proved on countless occasions to be the same. If the learned Magistrate lacks this side of education, it is not the Indian to be blamed.

Lastly it is hoped in future the rulers of S. Africa and other lesser luminaries of the Union will possibly avoid committing such egregious blunders of grave consequences, and rule in a manner that will tend to the betterment of conditions, and a mutual understanding and recognition of each other's rights.

It is a way to peace, and the only way to prosperity.—Yours, etc.

R. P. DUKHI.

Edinburgh University, Sept. 4.

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BOMBAY STATISTICS BILL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Bombay Statistics Bill which will come again before the next session of the Bombay Legislative Council is a measure which is calculated to do not a little good to the labouring communities of the Presidency. But I am sorry there are obstructionists in the Council who are unconsciously supporting the capitalists point of view and as such are bound to do great damage to the cause of the poor and voiceless among our people. The Bill is intended to place before Government and people the actual statistics of a particular Company, shop or Union so as to enable the contending parties to arrive at a solution in an industrial crisis. The last mill strike could have been averted with all its disastrous results had there been some such measure as Government is now intending to promote after practical experience. How essential it is for those who have shown an inclination to vote against the passage of the Bill can be illustrated by the following example which is one out of the many adverse circumtances with which our labour organizations are faced.

In the Railway Workshops there is a department called the wheel-shop. The wheel-shop has a limited number of skilled workmen. Now since years passed the out-put of the combined energies of all the men in in the particular branch is four wheels per day. Some six months ago the Superintendent of the shop took it into his head to compel the men to turn out no less than 8 to 9 wheels per day. Those were the days of retrenchment. I explained to the Agent as well as the Superintendent the impossibility of turning out double the number of wheels. The reply was that in England the men turned out that number with the same equipment and number of workers. No amount of correspondence explaining the difference of climatic conditions, earnings, hours of work, etc., between England and India could set matters right. The consequence of this all was summary discharge of all the wheel-shop men who were taken to be a band of rowdies who were bent upon not carrying out the impossible orders of the authorities. Our esteemed Vice-President, Mr. Ginwalla, was deputed to the authorities to bring about an end to the struggle but it was alleged that the men had voluntarily gone away, which was not actually the case.

In the absence of any powers neither the Government nor the public nor the representatives of the men can challenge the books and the statements of the Railway authorities who urged that the deficiency in the turnout of the men was due to the men's disobedience and idleness.

We say the men were neither; the authorities say that they were both. It is impossible in the absence of powers which might be vested in somebody's hands to see for ourselves as to where the evil lies. The present conditions is intolerable for the poor voiceless labourer. He labours and yet is dependent upon the sweet will and choise of his master and has still to beg for his food. It is an irony of fate that one who labours and helps in the upbuilding of society should again be the slave of that society and should beg for his food. The Statistics Bill now framed with modifications and alterations will considerably meet with the wishes also of the employers and therefore there ought to be no hesitation on their part to support it when it next comes on before the Council.—Yours, etc.,

S. H. JHABVALA.

Hon. Secretary, Central Labour Board.

Sept. 30.

YOUNG MEN'S MUSLIM ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Young Men's Muslim Association was founded in the year 1921, having for its objects, the moral, material and general advancement of the Muslim community by fostering the growth of Muslim sentiment, Muslim ideals and Muslim character in all its aspects. The Association has generously thrown open its door to non-Muslims as well, and is, therefore, non-sectarian in its character. It is, therefore, precisely one of those bodies which serve the useful purpose of bringing together in its fold men of diverse religious and social views and thus promoting inter-communal feeling which is such an important desideratum in the present state of affairs in India. This consideration alone, apart from other praiseworthy objects it has in view, should recommend it to thoughtful and right-thinking men of all communities. The response, both from Muslims as well as non-Muslims, has hitherto been satisfactory; but the field is wide in its numerous opportunities for social service on a large and extended scale. The harvest is abundant and there is great need of earnest and selfless workers to advance the cause of union and progress which is so dear to the heart of Muslims and their non-Muslims brethren.

It is earnestly hoped that this appeal will not fall on deaf ears but will serve as a trumpet call to the minds and hearts of old and young alike, whatever their caste or creed, to come forward, and work for the good of all by enrolling themselves as members and thus constituting so many golden links, binding Muslims and non-Muslims in one golden chain of brotherhood, forstered community of social thoughts, social hopes, social ideas and social works.

The prospectus of the Association will gladly be supplied by the General Secretary, Young Men's Muslim Association, Ripon Road, Byculla, on receipt of a card. Please therefore do join.

United we stand and divided we fall.—Yours, etc.

SHAIK MOHAMED HUSSEIN.

UNTOUCHABILITY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The untouchables are so mainly for their cheap profession and low living. The Panchama is the cheapest agricultural labourer; the village barbar is an untouchable. To shake the long established sense of profession it will take longer time. But the public worker who labours to remove this unnatural division between man and man has to pursue other methods than that of preaching the desirability of removal of differences. Platform has almost nothing to do with the village people. Established customs are their guide.

The most important way of dealing with the problem is by raising the economic condition of the labourer. It is increasingly evident that the wage-earner is anxious for his betterment and that if only the chance is given he is capable of standing on his legs firmer. The absolute dependence of the agricultural labourer on the landholder as it is to-day, has been the effect of the in-adequacy of his wages to provide for even a holiday unless proper force is brought to bear on the owner to extend better terms, mere advisory movements will have done nothing in effect. Labour unions that have not yet entered the village, are only the second stage of development. Unions will automatically exist when the labourer comes to his own. Primarily therefore a public body, perhaps a committee appointed by Local Boards, should investigate into the question of wages and see that the labourer's earnings are placed on a more solid basis.

The co-operative credit movement has done hardly anything to the wage earner. It has been largely taken advantage of by the middle class people. I may say that its use has not been brought to the attention of the labourer. There are to be found a large number of them capable of better earning, honest and will behaved and this source of help must go far to raise their position. And once they are able to use such help as the credit Societies give to their improvement the untouchability question becomes handy.

This secret of the economic problem with its relation to a most deplorable custom has been put to test in Malabar, only to make sure that the former is largely responsible for the prevailing custom. Certain owners who had retired from cultivation had leased out their lands to some of their old workers. The latter freed from their dependent state and having for the first time been able to shift for themselves, proved to be good cultivators strong enough to take up the responsibility invilved in the lease, resulting in a change in the attitude of the owners towards them. They were taken upto the confidence of the owners, were allowed to hold leases for longer periods, enjoy greater privileges on lands, and inshort a better understanding seemed to grow between the two parties. But in many cases the bad economic condition of the workers had been found to stand in the way of owners entrusting cultivation into their hands. It is this situation that has to be met by Co-operative Societies. A liberal use of them by the labour classes must result in materially changing their condition which change should promote better social relations. These societies might well make allotments for the use of labourers and make sure that the needy get help.

A committee, instituted by local authorities or othtrwise, as mentioned above is a very necessary beginning. It can, besides, impart some sort of education to the workers and their children by establishing separate schools. Almost nothing is done as yet in this direction. The fight against social evils has been on the platform all the while. It is believed that the National Panchayat, born in the Unity Conference, will deal with this question also with its various issues.—Yours, etc.

P. A. M.

MUSLIM EDUCATION IN KONKAN.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I hope you will publish following few lines in your next issue.

Everyone, who wishes the welfare of Konkani Mussalmans, will find pleasure in reading the news that Konkani Muslim Education Society is formed at Rajapur. There are so many Urdu schools in Ratnagiri District, but it is a matter of great sorrow that the Education Department was not able to supply Urdu trained teachers. Not only that, but so-called educational authorities were so partial that they were not able to give even Marathi trained teachers to the so-called Urdu schools. This was the state till 1922. Fortunately a Muslim was appointed as an Educational Inspector this year. He tried his best to secure the Urdu trained teachers.

There is a great need of a Muslim Education Society which can start its own schools. Fifteen years ago Mr. Esuf Saheb Mukadam of Saitavda started such a society to promote education among Muslims, but for want of proper help he was not able to carry out his intentions. Again early in 1922 Anjuman-i-Hamiye Talim was started by Md. Husain Shaikh Ally of Saitavda. This Institute has done good work no doubt, but there is still something wanting and that is united efforts. The only thing is that there is a need of independent workers.

I hear that the Minister is going to Ratnagiri. At the time of his visit, I request him to investigate the following things:—

(1) Number of Urdu schools.

(2) Number of Urdu trained teachers.

(3) Number of Marathi trained teachers in so-called Urdu schools where none cares for Urdu as well as Marathi.

(4) Number of Urdu and Marathi teachers who have not even passed V. F. Examination (I think almost all teachers will be of this type).

Lastly, I think Mr. Nhaune Saheb who must be the chief promoter of K. M. E. Society and others for their work. I wish them every success.—Yours, etc.,

D. Y. MUKADAM.

Baroda, Sept. 30.

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COMPULSORY VACCINATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—To what extent Western ideas and ideals can go in imposing upon tame and docile Indians their crudity is illustrated by the sad case of Mr. Kotumal Hotchand of Karachi. He had a son born to him at Hyderabad, Sindh in 1920. The health department served upon him a notice and insisted upon his getting his child vaccinated. Mr. Kotumal having been a student of the vaccination question and being aware of the fatal or horrid consequences which ensue from foul matter injected in the body in the name of science and hygeine, declined to accede to the requirements and asked for exemption. A summons was issued against him and though he appealed to Government and appealed to the Minister of Education and Health and the District Magistrate at Hyderabad, none of these authorities came to his rescue. Mr. Hotchand went on writing to the English and Indian papers and sent memorials but without avail. Mr. Hotchand was on 30th May last convicted by the Magistrate and fined Re. 1. He has another child aged six months in respect of whom prosecution must be ready.

Five other parents were similarly prosecuted on 30th June for declining to allow their children to be vaccinated with the foul serum which is imagined by the Western doctors to have some miraculous influence on the body. The students of this question both medical and others have found out the hollowness of the claim for vaccination and they have declared that death and disease over-take the bodies which are injected with the putrid matter, styled the vaccina serum. Many have gone to earn and got death instead, when they were required by the departmental Government rules to be vaccinated and re-vaccinated. Yet no one raises a stentorian voice on behalf of the meek ones thus infected with poison in the disguise of vaccine serum, in this supposed advanced age and civilised time.

Government have superstitiously succumbed to this terrorism of vaccination and declined to get out of it, notwithstanding excellent enlightenment on this subject afforded by the "Vaccination Inquirer" at London, the organ of the National Anti-Vaccination League and hundreds of other papers and books which are thoroughly exposing the dangers of the nauseating quacker, passing under the mild name of vaccination.

Public conscience needs to be roused on this question. It is the right of a human father or mother to determine for himself or herself whether the child in its infancy should be allowed to be ruined by or run all the risks of vaccination or whether it should be allowed to grow up in Nature's kind and straight way, without being hampered by man's superstitious creed or doctors' frightful hallucinations. Fight for the sake of conscience has been carried out by men and women in England and elsewhere and it has succeeded wonderfully. There must be immediate steps taken in India to combat this growing superstition of vaccination and there must be a 'conscience clause' in every Vaccination Act in India that any one who declines to allow his or her child to be vaccinated for the sake of conscience, shall be exempted from the operation of the Act.

New superstitions or old ones whether medical or others take very long time to be killed. It is time that this question were taken up earnestly and zealously on the public platform as well as in the press of India.—Yours, etc.

FAREDUN K. DADACHANJI.

Chaupatty.

Oct. 4.

RETRENCHMENT IN BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Trustees of the Port of Bombay have recently appointed two officers to go through the working of the various Departments with a view to make such reductions as would meet the present deficit in the earnings of the Trust which has been brought about by the slump in trade.

Te two officers are now on their way to India and are expected to arrive in Bombay in another few weeks and will be at their job.

Their work as such will no doubt be a good deal of brain work and coming as they will from a cool climate to a hot one particularly, as will be the case during this month, I think of offering a few suggestions, which I trust you will be kind enough to publish in your valuable paper and make the job a little softer for these "venerable veterans."

For your information I make bold to say that I am an ex-employ of the Bombay Port Trust and trust the authorities will not worry themselves of trying to search for the informant of these facts and punish any one wrongly.

I write this as it has come to my notice that the retrenchment that the Trustees will eventually adopt will be in the way of reductions of a "few low-paid clerks" 'A couple of peons' and 'one or the other hamal', who have always the hardest work and are the least-paid, and leave all the high-paid officers on their present level with motor cors for a drive and Juhu 'conveyance allowance' to pay Cornaglia's bills and fat house allowances to pay the messing charges of some chummery or other.

The trustees have no less than 10 officers drawing over Rs. 1500 to 1800. They have four-times this number drawing Rs. 1,000 to 1,500 and over. And six-times this number drawing from Rs. 700 to 1,000 not taking into account the remaining 15-times the first number drawing over Rs. 500, and if the two 'Home' veterans, without interfering in the reduction of staff, which will no doubt be a grave matter in these hard days both to the officers as well as to the clerks, should only suggest a general reduction in the following scale, viz:—

Rs. 200 per month in the salaries of the first named officers Rs. 150 per month in the salaries of the 2nd named officers, Rs. 100 in the third named officers and Rs. 50 and Rs. 25 in the other class of officers.

The trustees would make a saving of one lakh of rupees in one year and added to this the trustees' contribution on their Provident Fund of another lakh of rupees would amount to two lakhs of rupees per year.

By doing this the Retrenchment Officers will have done their duty to the Trustees and at the same time have earned the gratitude of the poor clerks whose fate otherwise will be very gloomy and full of despair.—More Anon.—Yours etc.,

"SYMPATHY."

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ALL-INDIA MUSIC CONFERENCE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I read with interest in your issue of the 27th instant, the correspondence about the All-India Music Conference and the opinion expressed by Atiya Beum Saheba about such Conferences. Her suggestion that it is a sheer waste of money, (if not also of much valuable time and labour of the many participators therein) getting up such shows "for a fleeting pleasure" and "that they should concentrate their entire energies in working out the Academy Scheme as the only practical means of saving music from degeneration and destruction" is, in my humble opinion, well worthy of appreciation and close attention from the public. Now-a-days, much fuss and little work has been the fashion almost everywhere in India in matters of public welfare. The preservation of the glorious Art of Indian Music in its virgin purity has been a matter of urgent and utmost importance and necessity for a long time. Even in the early nineties of the past century it was a keenly-felt want so much so that some of us had to spend much of our time and energy and some money in forming a Music Association called "Arya Gaen Vidya Rakshaka Mandali" with the single object of preserving the Art from degeneration and destruction due to lack of appreciation and encouragement from the State or the public. We had also opened a School of Music and engaged the services of Ustads Chajjookhan, Nazirkhan, and Khadim Hussein Khan for giving tuition morning and evening in vocal and instrumental music to those desirous of receiving instruction therein; we were also organising fortnightly musical entertainments by expert Musicians in Bombay and abroad without prejudice to caste, creed, or sex, this was to serve the double purpose of encouraging the professional experts and also entertaining the members of the Mandali or Association who were paying a certain subscription every quarter for the maintenance of the School as well as for the holding of the fortnightly concerts. The members were of high-class and educated gentry to name a few of them:—Messrs. K. R. Dabhtary, Manmohundass Ramjee; Damodardass Lakmidass; Gulabchand A Pannalal; Sir Jagmohundas Viricevandass; the late lamented Sir Vithaldass D. Thakersay, Tribhuvandass Virjeevandass; Bhagwandass Narottamdass; Dwarkadass Oodhavjee; N. J. Peerbhoy; K. N. Kabrajjee; Shamrao Vittal and several others of such respectable grade. We had, in our view, the gradual increasing of the support and encouragement given to the Art by increasing the frequency of the Musical performances in the month, as well as establishing music schools in different parts of the city in proportion to the growth of the Association in the number of its members and their patronage. But unfortunately the Institution was fated to live not more than sixteen months i.e. from June 1895 to October 1896. Because it could not survive the shock caused by the great panic of the first outbreak of the bubonic plague during which most of the members had to leave the city and reside in distant suburbs for a long time, and because the founder, organiser and Secretary of the Institution i.e. my humble self, was compelled to leave for my native place Mangalore owing partly to the utter collapse of my business of medical journalism from the same cause i.e. the terrible havoc played by the plague and partly to the peculiar domestic situation in which I had been placed. If the Institute had continued and progressed at the same uniform rate, it would have by this time, grown to vast dimensions spreading its branches in all wards of this great City giving musical tuition to thousands of pupils and protection and encouragement to thousands of devoted votaries of the renowned Art of Indian Music.

What I wish to suggest now through the hospitable columns of your esteemed paper is that it is high time that this rich and premier City in India have an Institution on the above mentioned lines maintained by the wealthy and philanthropic citizens of the various communities in Bombay for fulfilling the combined purpose of opening Music Schools for giving instructions, even free where necessary, in all branches of Music to people wishing to learn any branch of the Art, and also giving support and encouragement to the reputed Artistes and Musicians, professional or amateur, irrespective of caste, creed, age or sex, by holding their musical performances and rewarding them with suitable presents, prizes or purses. Again, apart from the social, moral, artistic, scientific, sanitary, patriotic and philanthropic merits and advantages accruing to the members of the Institution and to the musical professional's abroad, there is, from such an Institution, the direct and immense benefit of having supplied to the musical and other needy public the long and acutely-felt want of a congenial means of solid mental recreations with exquisite diversions of melodious music, periodically if not daily, to refresh themselves from the fatigue and dulness of every day's hard work. The task of starting and establishing such an Institution acording to present requirements and conditions will not be difficult to the cultured, energetic, influential and patriotic music-scholar like Begum Saheba if she would only direct and concentrate her attention and efforts in that direction. The funds required for the sitting of a single Music Conference is more than sufficient for the permanent establishment of a music school or Academy and also the organisation of a powerful Association of leading, wealthy, patriotic and charitable citizens in this prosperous City of Bombay. Would she be pleased to pioneer the movement is the earnest and humble quest of your correspondent and

MUSIC-LOVER.

Tardeo Road,

UNEMPLOYMENT IN BOMBAY

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was very glad to see an article under the above heading appearing in your paper. The ever-increasing unemployment among the educated middle classes in Bombay will surely have attracted the attention of anybody who cares to look around him. In fact it is a matter of common knowledge to all the heads of business firms and Government offices in Bombay how vast an army of unemployed educated men are daily going their rounds in the city in search of employment. To those who do not realise the full gravity of the situation I would suggest a visit to one of the public libraries in Fort at any time of the day and particularly in the morning and the sight that he will witness will surely open his eyes. At every stand on which a daily paper is put up, a crowd of at least twenty young men has gathered, some even standing on toes and straining their necks, all carefully scanning the only column in the paper which is of any importance to them, namely, the "Situations Vacant" column. There are people of all qualifications, typists, stenographers, accountants, salesmen, mechanics and general clerks, who, by the way, form the majority, each in search of something to suit him or something for which he would suit. After reading the "ads" some begin to take note-paper and pen and are busy writing replies to Box numbers; and some others go on their way to bombard some advertiser who has unguardedly published his name instead of hiding under a Box number, as some of his wise friends do

Long before the office opens there is an army of unemployed men ready to greet the unknown boss and as soon as the boss arrives he will find it a hard job to get into his office through the throng. After all, he only requires one clerk or shorthand-typist and naturally he will be puzzled how to make a selection from among this battalion. But somehow he pitches upon somebody who would suit him and sends away the rest disappointed. Did I say disappointed? No; it can hardly be said to be disappointment to them, because the same thing has happened to them hundreds of times and has consequently lost all the depressing effect that such an experience engenders in the minds of ordinary men. On the other hand they are quite resigned to such things and are fit to face innumerable experiences of the same nature. They invade one by one, the offices of all the mercantile firms without any thought of intrusion, and drive some business-men to sheer madness by their very audacity. But such attacks delivered at a hazard do not seem to help in the least. Of late, the audacious enterprises of these gentlemen have resulted in some managers putting up notice-boards announcing in bold characters that there is no vacancy. This new idea has at least reduced the number of this class of visitors in some offices, though, even then there are individuals among them who choose to disregard such prominently displayed notices.

Then too, there are quite a different sort of people who have conceived the idea of making money out of the hopes of these poor helpless job-seekers and who by their unscrupulous methods have contributed not a little to aggravate the situation. They go by the name of service securing agencies with an office in a small room on the top floor of a building, sending out nicely-worded advertisements promising to secure all sorts of employments without the least difficulty. They seem to have a complete knowledge of the psychology of these job-seekers for, every day at least a dozen of these miserable persons visit such offices and get themselves registered by paying a registration fee of about Rs. 5 or so out of their almost empty pockets. And then follows a long period of waiting—but with what result? Only to realise the fact that they were duped, and that the fine promises held out by these unscrupulous individuals were merely "a sham, a delusion and a fraud."

The above facts might perhaps seem a little exaggerated to those who have not actually seen and observed such things; but I can assure them that all these facts are drawn from the actual experience of the writer who has only recently retired from the ranks of the unemployed through the grace of the Almighty. Is there any one of your readers who doubts whether this state of things could be safely allowed to pass unnoticed by our statesmen, politicians or whatever other name by which the leaders of our country choose to be known? Not likely, I should think. No one can predict what will happen next if those responsible for our country's future do not wake up to this alarming state of affairs and try to devise some means to check this ebbing tide of unemployment.

Yours, etc.,

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For the best sentence for Coffee	50
For the best sentence for Butter	50
Total	1,000

Read These Conditions Carefully

(1) The sentence submitted *must not consist of more than 8 words*, e. g., "Delicious for Breakfast and after Dinner," or "Better than the best of the rest."

(2) Separate sentences for Coffee and Butter are to be submitted, and it must be clearly stated whether the sentence is submitted for Coffee or for Butter.

(3) *Each sentence must be submitted on a separate sheet of paper on which your full name and address must be written clearly.* In the case of Children's entries, the age of the competitor must be given.

(4) A Polson Present Coupon obtainable from a 1 lb. tin of Polson's Coffee or Butter (which can be purchased from any provision dealer) must be fowarded with *each sentence* submitted; otherwise the entry will not be eligible for a prize.

(5) In your letter with which you forward your entries please mention the name of this newspaper.

(6) Entries must *reach* the address given below *not later than 15th November* 1924. The results will be published in this paper on 1st December 1924.

(7) Envelopes containing entries must be marked 'COMPETITION' in the top left hand corner.

(8) Our decision in all matters relating to this Competition must be considered as final, and all entries will become our absolute property.

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DR. RAY'S APPEAL.

WHEN WILL BENGAL RESPOND?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—We cannot but admire the enthusiasm and perseverance of Dr. Ray touring 30000 miles in Bengal and addressing 500 meetings in the cause of Charka and Khadi. And yet, the good Doctor has to lament about the production of half khadi and the poor sales of Shudha khadi! This is a sad stain on Bengal. Bengal, the leader of Nationalism, Bengal the Pioneer of Swadeshism should rise and lead the khadi movement over the whole province in a manner that may prove contagious to other presidencies. Desh Bandhu Das promised Mahatmaji at Ahmedabad to do his best for the spread of khaddar in Bengal. To-day his hands are considerably free, and Das Babu can do a lot to push on khadi. The Calcutta Municipality alone can consume a lot of khaddar for the uniforms of its employees. The Karachi Municipality under the presidentship of Mr Jamshed Mehta have already sanctioned about Rs. 20,000 for khadi uniforms. When will Calcutta, Bombay, Poona, Nagpur, etc follow suit? Verily, Desh Bandhu can greatly help Acharya Ray in the disposal of his khadi stock When shall we hear that good news?—Yours etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

POSTAL VAGARIES,

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We notice from some time past, that letters coming from Great Britain to India bear a 1½d. stamp only—which according to present exchange rate is only 1¼ anna. Whereas we have to pay 2 annas, for every letter to Britain.

Why the Indian Postal authorities allow this vagary? Is it because the distance becomes less from Britain to India, than from India to Britain, that Indians are charged more?

Another vagary is re-postage of newspapers. Any paper—say "Chronicle"—weighing 6 or 7 tolas has to pay ½ anna, if posted from its office. But, if an outsider posts it with a ½ anna stamp—the receiver has to pay 1 anna more to the Department.

A paper from England or Canada costs only ½d. postage—so long as it weighs 2 oz. But, the lay public has to pay the same charge—if any one posts a paper from Fort to Parel. One is 5 miles, the other is 5,000 miles or more.—Yours, etc.,

VITHALDAS K. BHUTA.

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'5-6-21—Five-passenger Double-Service Sedan;
'5-6-24—Two-passenger Roadster;
25-6-25—Five-passenger Touring Car;
25-6-26—Two-passenger Double-Service Coupe;
25-6-27—Five-passenger Sedan;
25-6-28—Four-passenger Coupe.

Upholstery—Open models, semi-bright finish black leather, French plaiting, Closed models 27 and 28 upholstered in plush; models 21 and 25 in cloth.

Top Material—Black fabric is regularly supplied. Model 25 will be supplied with drab motor duck material and special bows. Drab duck material with standard bows will also be supplied on Model 24.

Engine—Six-Cylinder, four-cycle, valve-in-head type. Completely self-lubricating. Detachable head. Three-point suspension. Cylinders cast en bloc—3 inch (76 mm.) bore by 4½-inch (114 mm.) stroke. Heavy crankshaft with four large bearings. Large valves operated by light, adjustable push-rods. 21.60 H.P., S.A.E. rating.

Cooling—Water-cooled with centrifugal circulating pump driven by spiral gears. Cellular type radiator, pressed steel radiator fan.

Transmission—Selective sliding gear type three speeds forward, one reverse.

Clutch—Multiple disc, dry plate type.

Carburetor—Automatic float feed type, supplied by vacuum system from 16 U. S. gallon fuel tank in rear. Automatic heat control insures proper vaporization at all speeds. Manual control on dash.

Lubrication—Automatic force feed system carrying oil under pressure to all parts. Oil pump driven by spiral gears from camshaft. Oil pressure gauge on instrument board. Chassis lubricated throughout by new pressure system.

Electrical Equipment—Complete Delco single unit system for electric starting, lighting and ignition, operating with large storage battery.

Control—Short spark and throttle levers on top of steering wheel. Steering gear semi-irreversible type, split bronze nut and screw. Button-type foot accelerator with rest. Pedals for starter, clutch, four-wheel brakes. Levers for gearshift and hand brake centrally located. Right drive except on Models 21 and 26.

Front Axle—Reverse Elliott type, with exceptionally heavy I-beam section and spindles.

Rear Axle—Three-quarter floating type, with pressed steel housing. Axle shafts readily removable. Spiral bevel driving gears fully adjustable. Gear ratio, 4.9 to 1 on all models.

Frame—Reinforced pressed steel, channel section, with deep side and crossmembers.

Wheelbase—114 3/8 inches (2.9 metres).

Springs—Front springs semi-elliptic. Rear springs, Buick cantilever type.

Wheels—Five wire wheels.

Tyres—Straight side low pressure cord, 31 inches by 4.95 inches.

Standard Equipment—All models have combination dim and full electric headlamps with new anti-glare reflectors and plain glass lenses, cowl lamps, tail lamp, instrument board lamp, speedometer, motor-driven horn, jack, pressure grease-gun, tyre pump, complete set of tools, oil gauge, ammeter, transmission lock, cowl ventilator on open models and ventilating windscreen on closed cars, windscreen wiper and rear vision mirror. Closed cars have heaters. There is a foot rest in the tonneau of Models 21, 25, 27 and 28, and a robe rail in Models 21, 25 and 27

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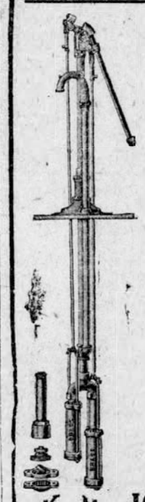

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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SYED ABDULLAH BREL'VI, (Editor) at the 'Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.